THE PRESENT STATE OF THE MOREA, Called Anciently Peloponnesus:

Together with a Description of the City of *ATHENS*, Islands of *ZANT*, *STRAFADES*, and *SERIGO*.

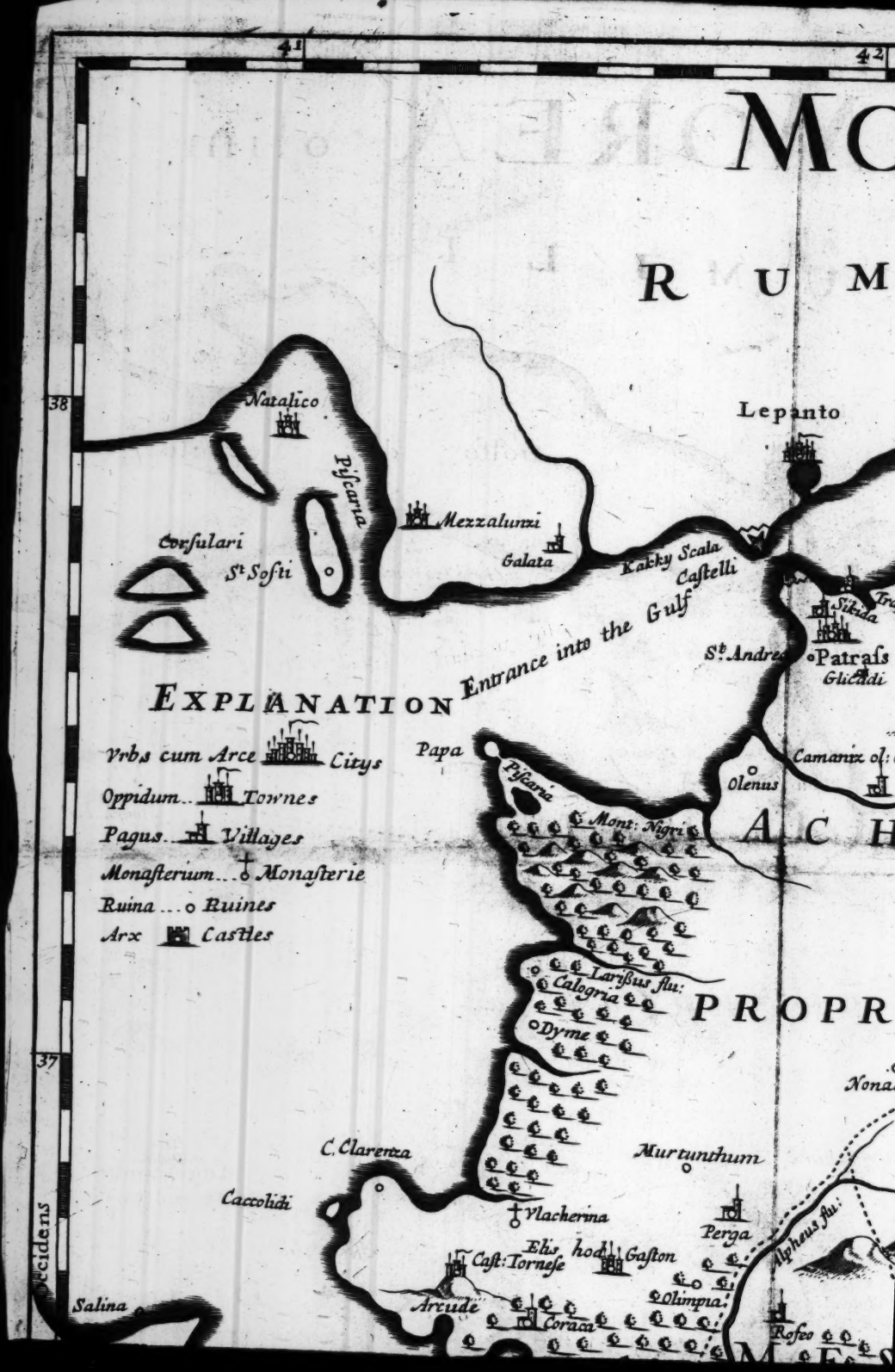
With the Maps of *Morea* and *Greece*, and several Cities. Also a true Prospect of the *Grand Serraglio*, or Imperial Palace of *Constantinople*, as it appears from *Galata*: Curiously Engraved on Copper Plates.

By *BERNARD RANDOLPH.*

The Third Edition.

LONDON,

Printed for *Will. Notts*, at the *Queens-Arms* in *Pell Mall*, *Tho. Basset* in *Fleet-street*; and *Thomas Bennet*, at the *Half-moon* in St. *Paul's* Church-yard. MDCLXXXIX.


41
42
MO
RUM
38
Natalico
Lepanto
Pyſcaria
Mezzalunzi
Galata
Corſulari
St Soſti
Kakky Scala
Caſtelli
Entrance into the Gulf
Sikida
St. Andre
Patraſs
Glicadi
EXPLANATION
Vrbs cum Arce Citys
Oppidum Townes
Pagus Villages
Monaſterium Monaſterie
Ruina Ruines
Arx Castles
Papa
Pyſcaria
Olenus
Camanix
Mont: Nigri
ACH
Larißus flu:
Calogria
PROPR
Dyme
37
Nona
C. Clarenza
Murtunthum
Caccolidi
Vlacherina
Perga
Elis
Caſt: Torneſe
Gaſton
Alpheus flu:
Olimpia
Salina
Arcude
Coraca
Roſeo
Occidens

42
43 Septentrio
OREA olim PEL
MILI
Crißa
Golfo di Lepanto
Agria hod. Vostiza
Trapona
Sikida
Pele
Mad.a di Spiglia
Basilico
C
Olenus
HAIA
Stimphalus
Sicyon
Saminthus
AR
PRIA
Nonacris
Lacosura
Tegea
Megalopolis
hod: Trapolizza
Aspri Spiro
CADIA

PELOPONNE

Strait between the Gulph of Lepanto and the Arcipelago or Egean Sea
Cularo olim Salamis
Istmos
Lechem
Chancrea
Acro Corinthus
Corinthus
CORIN
Basilico
THIA
Sicyon
Cleona
Cleona
Samunthus
Argos
Mycena
A R G
Tegea
Mount Palamida
Napoli
St. Theodoro
Thirea

The Habitt of an Albanes Sheepheard.

Caccolidi
Vlacherina
Perga
Elis hod
Caſt: Torneſe
Gaſton
Olimpia
Arcude
Coraca
Salina
Zante
Cherri
Scopo
Golfo del Arcadia
olim Cyperiſſa
Strofadi
Prodino
MALVASIA ol Epidaurus.
Spactoria
41

hod: Trapolizza
Aspri Spiro
CADIA
Mount Tagettus
Mauropotimo
Syleman
Pile
Arcadia
Philitra
Landrin
Cuchuck magna
Niscia ot Trovene
Thurium
hod: Calamata
Christa
Messana Vet
Navareen
Bonito Lunga
Golfo
di
Coron
Modon
Coron
Creo Nero
C.Gallo
Caprara
Foscolo
Veneto
P Quaje
MARE
42
43

Tegea
Napoli
St. Theodoro
Thirea
Anhena
Cynnu
Golfo di
di Romania
L A
Prefice
C. Stella
Cyphanta
C O
Zarex
Lacedemō
hod: Misithra
Eurotas flu:
Corlita hod
Thurium
Calamata
St: Elia
Apro potimo
N I A
Helos
M A I
Paßazza
Colochino
Acria hod. Melazza
St. Dametri
Zarnata
Rafana
Cheten
Cardami-
lia
Spatara
N A
Pagana
Vitulo
Kifala
P: Vitulo
Pefos
Golfo di Colochino
Maina
Yakaria
P Quaje
C. Matapan
ol: Tenarus
MEDITERRANEU
Meridies
44

Oriens
C H J
Napoli
Spescie
Sette pozze
Bella pola
P E L A
Napoli di
Malvasia
ol: Epidaurus
G O
Aproditio
S.t Anzolo
C. S.t Anzolo
ol Malea
Cerui
Serigo ol
Cithera
P Serigo
P S.t Nicolo
Dragonieri
Loro
English Miles
10
20
Ber: Randolph Auctor.
35
45

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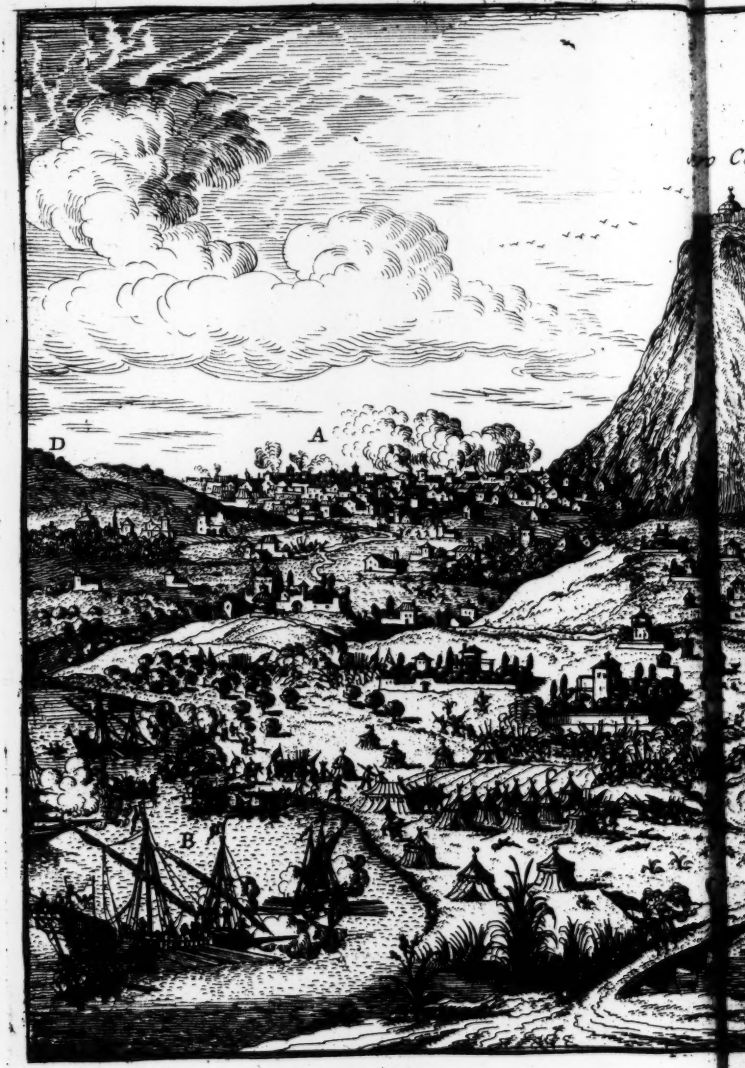
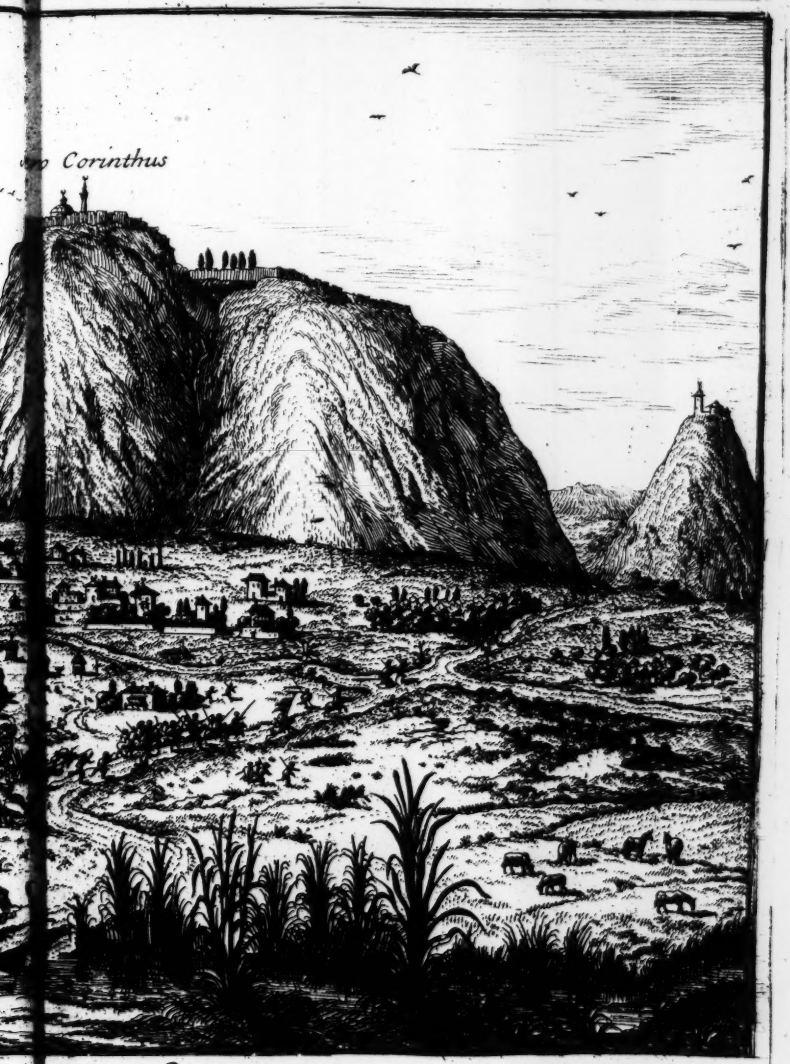


A . *The City of* CORINTH
B . *Venetian Fleet in ye Gulph of Lepanto*
C . *The Turk's Camp routed*
D . *The way to the Isthmus or Hexamile .*



A. Citta di CORINTO
B. Armata Venetiana nel Golfo di Lepanto
C. Esercito del Turco disfatto
D. La Strada che conduce al Isthmus ò vero Hexamile.

MOREA, *ſometime called* PELOPONNESUS, *and by the* Turks MORA.

This author appears to have visited the Morea in the year 1630 v. Negroponte Page 4.

THE *Iſthmus* or *Hexamile* is a Neck of Land which joyneth it to the Continent of *Greece*, and makes it a *Peninſula*. The Length is about ten Miles, and the Breadth at the narroweſt place not above Six. There are the Ruines of Three Caſtles, and a Wall which reacht from the City of *Cenchrea* on the *Egean* Sea, to *Lechæum* on the Gulph of *Lepanto*. There is alſo a Valley where they endeavoured to have both Seas joyn'd.

CORINTH, *by the* Turks *GOURDESE*,

Is an Ancient City which ſtands on a Riſing Ground, about Two Miles from the Sea of the Gulph of *Lepanto*. The Houſes are much ſcattered, having many Fields amongſt them, together with which they take up above three Miles in compaſs. There are many pleaſant Gardens with all ſorts of Fruits. The Houſes here are more for Trade and Pleaſure than Security, moſt having other Houſes up in the Caſtle, which ſtands upon a Hill. To this they retreat when any Pyrats come to annoy them, which is often in the Summer time; they coming with their *Briganteens*, to the *Iſthmus*, which is not above ſix Miles off. The Hill on which the Caſtle ſtands is very high, it was formerly called the *Acro Corinthus*, and is very ſteep round about; the part towards the Weſt, North and North

East being almoſt Perpendicular. It is above two Miles from the Town to the Caſtle. The way up is much winding, and alſo ſteep. The Hill is all Stone. The Fortifications are very Ancient. There are two Walls before you paſs into the chiefeſt part of the Caſtle. The Hill is Walled round at the Top, which is above three Miles. There are ſome Guns which are of no other uſe than to Salute any great Perſon, or to fire on their Feſtivals. From the Northermoſt part is one of the moſt
// pleaſant Proſpects the World affords, looking into the Gulph of *Lepanto*, *Ægean* Sea, and ſeveral Mountains at great diſtance, together with thoſe moſt pleaſant Plains of *Corinth* and *Baſilico*, which abound with Olive-trees, Vine-yards, and many ſmall Villages. In the Caſtle the Land is good, where are many Paſture
// Fields, and plenty of Water, ſo as it may endure a long Siege. To the Weſt there is a Spring which guſheth out from the top of the Hill, and falleth down above fifty Fathome. In the Plains of *Corinth* were the firſt
// Currant Vines Planted.

VOSTIZA,

Is about twenty Miles within the Mouth of the Gulph of *Lepanto*, ſeated on a Riſing Ground about a Quarter of a Mile from the Sea ſide. It is but a ſmall Town without any Fortifications. The Plain about it affords Corn, Currants, and Wine; Olive-trees there are not many, it lying too open to the Northerly Winds, which bring very cold Blaſts from the Mountains, on the other ſide the Gulph. The Mountains to the South, are not above five Miles from the Town, which are very high, and continue to the Plains of *Baſilico*, betwixt which and the Sea is the Road to *Corinth*, which is very bad way to paſs in the Winter, there being no cut Rivers, and the Floods over-

flow-

owing make ſeveral Waters, ſome above a Mile broad. There are no Inhabitants between the Plain of *Baſilico* and this place, nor is the Soil good, being moſt Stony, and having many Woods, nor is it above two Miles from the Sea to the Mountains in moſt places. There is no Port at *Voſtiza*, nor any Shelter for Boats on all this ſide of the Gulph.

PARTRASS, formerly called PATRA,

Is an Ancient City. It ſtands about Nine Miles without the Caſtles, at the Mouth of the Gulph of *Lepanto*, on a Hill about a Quarter of a Mile from the Sea. The greateſt part of the Town runs down towards the South ~~East~~ West, overlooking the Plain. The Houſes are thick, and are above two Miles about, including the Caſtle, which ſtands to the North above the Town. The Caſtle is well built, having very high Walls; to the Eaſtward is a dry Ditch with a low Wall; towards the Sea is a round Tower well built, high and ſtrong, which has Six very long Guns to command the Road, but they lye too high to do any harm to Ships, except a Shot ſhould chance to hit any of the Maſts. There are many Ruines about the City. To the Eaſtward is a very great Mountain, the Foot of which is about ten Miles from the Town. The Plain is very delightſome, having many pleaſant Gardens with all ſorts of Fruits. The largeſt, and beſt Lemons are here of any place in the *Morea*: At the Sea ſide there are only a few Store-houſes. About a Quarter of a Mile from them to the South, are the Ruines of a Great Church which was Dedicated to St. *Andrew*. There are no Fortifications by the Sea-Side nearer than the Caſtles at the Gulph. In the Summer time there is a continual Watch by the Sea-ſide, of both Horſe and Foot; the Town dividing into ſeveral Parties, one Party

Party goes down every night ſcouting along the Marine, not ſuffering any Boats to come aſhore till it be Day. Before this place was the great fight betwixt the *Chriſtians* and the *Turks*, in *October* 1571. when the *Chriſtians* were Victorious.

GASTON, formerly called ELIS,

Stands in a very large Plain about Eight Miles from the Bay of *Chiarenza*. The Houſes are very much ſcatter'd; without Walls or any Fortification, The greateſt part of the Inhabitants are Husbandmen. The Country about it is very pleaſant. There are ſeveral large Woods about it. The Land is moſt Plow'd, and Paſture Land, having very few Olive or Fruit trees. In the time of War with the *Venetians*, here is uſually a *Baſſha* with a Number of Horſe, who guard the Coaſt. There is no Fortification by the Sea-ſide from the Gulph of *Lepanto* to *Navareene*, except the Caſtle of *Arcadia* a Mile from the Sea. From *Patraſs* to *Gaſton* the way is plain, and ſo continues to *Navareene* a long the Sea ſide. The Black Mountains, and Caſtle *Torneſe* are left on the Left hand.

Caſtle TORNESE, by the Turks *called CLOMUTCH,*

Stands on a high Hill on a Promontory, the moſt Weſt of all the *Morea*. It is about Six Miles from the Ruines of *Chiarenza*, and not above Eighteen Miles from the Iſland of *Zante*. At Sea it ſeems to be an Iſland. The Caſtle is well built, having the Walls very high, but much out of repair. It has no Ditch about it, nor has it any other Strength than from the Scituation, not having above twenty Guns. Under the Walls is a ſmall Town where Sir *Henry Hide* (who was ſometime Conſul for the *Engliſh* Nation in the *Morea*) lived in great State, built a ſmall Church, and a fair Houſe with many Gardens and Vine-yards about

about it. The Church remains entire. The Scituation is very pleaſant, and was by the *Venetians* called *Belvidere.*

ARCADIA, formerly called CYPARISSA,

Stands in a Great Bay about a Mile from the Sea. The Caſtle and Town ſtand on ſcragged Rocks, under high Mountains. The Caſtle is much out of repair, nor can it be made ſtrong to reſiſt any Enemy, the Mountains ſo overlooking it. Before it is a pleaſant Plain along the Sea ſide. It has no Harbour for Shipping, ſo that they carry their Oyl and other Merchandize to *Navareene.* In time of Peace with the *Venetians*, they carry them to *Zante.* The Town is ſmall and not much inhabited.

NAVAREENE, formerly called PYLUS,

Has the beſt Harbour in all the *Morea.* It is about five Miles long, and three broad, having an Iſland lying before it called *Spactoria.* Formerly there were two Entrances into the Harbour, but in the Year 1571 when the *Chriſtians* obtained the great Victory over the *Turks* before the Gulph of *Lepanto*, the *Turks* having ſeveral Ships, and Gallies in the Harbour, and fearing the *Chriſtians* would come in and deſtroy them, ſtopped up the Entrance to the Weſt of the Iſland ſo as only ſmall Boats can now paſs; and built a very ſtrong Caſtle to the Eaſtward called New *Navareene*, which is very well built, and commands the Entrance. It has about Forty Guns, which are moſt towards the Sea. The Land to the South Eaſt lies high. To the Weſt end of the Harbour ſtands Old *Navareene* (formerly called *Pylus*) on a high Hill very ſteep; the Walls are very much out of repair, great part being

being fallen down, there are very few Inhabitants in it. It might be made impregnable, no hills being near it. I cannot ſay whether they have any Guns in it. This place in other Maps is put down above 20 Miles from the Sea, and the Iſland of *Spactoria* (which makes the Harbour) left out.

MODON,

Is a very ſtrong Caſtle which ſtands on a low Point of Land. The Sea waſheth the Foundations of the Walls above three Quarters round: the Walls are very high. The Port is to the Eaſtward, it hath a ſmall Mole to contain two or three Gallies; the Port is not ſecure for Ships, South Weſt Winds having too great Power here. To the South lies the Iſland of *Sapienza* about two Miles from the Point of the Caſtle. To command the Paſſage a round Tower is built, which hath ſeveral great Guns, that lye equal with the Water. Towards the Land by the Port is a dry Ditch five Yards deep, and about twenty Yards broad, between which and the main Caſtle is a very ſtrong Battery of about ten Guns. There is a dry Ditch, and Draw-bridges to paſs into the Body of the Caſtle. To the North Weſt is another Battery to ſecure that Mount, where are very good Guns. On the Walls towards the Port are three Towers, in each of which are ſmall Guns: in all, they ſay, here are about One hundred Guns. The Town ſtands about half a Mile from the Caſtle, being Inhabited by *Greeks*. In the Port is a ſmall Iſland on which a Battery might be raiſed, and do much harm to the Caſtle, it being as high as the Walls. The Caſtle is above a Mile about.

CORON,

Is ſcituated on a Point of Land which runs out about half a Mile. It is much higher towards the Land then at

at the Point. The Sea goes two Thirds about it. The Walls are high, and their Foundations on ſcraggy Rocks. The Fortification is in much better repair than at *Modon*. Towards the Land the Walls are above Forty Foot high, and here is a round Tower above Sixty Foot high, in which are ſeveral very good Guns to anſwer the Land, which runs higher than the Walls. At the Southward part of the Caſtle the Land goes ſloping down towards the the Sea ſide, from the Walls of the Caſtle, the ground is not Rocky in that part. There are about ſeventy good Guns about the Wall and ſeveral of the Works are Arch'd over. To the North is a round Tower which ſtands low to command the Road. Here is no Harbour for Gallies, nor is the Road very ſecure. It had formerly a good Mole which is now ſunk; which, with other Ruines has ſo choak'd up the harbour that moſt buoy up their Cables with Cask to keep them from ground.

CALAMATA, formerly called THURIUM,

Is at the bottom of the Bay of *Coron*, about a Mile from the Sea. The Caſtle is but ſmall. The Town is near a Mile in Circumference, well Peopled, ſtanding on a riſing Ground. To the Weſt is a very large and fertile Plain, in which are many *Greek* Villages, and two ſmall Towns, the one called *Cochinck Magna*, the other *Niſcia*. The latter is moſt ſmall Iſlands, which little Rivers make. (*Niſcia* ſignifying Iſlands in the Vulgar *Greek*.) The Plain about *Calamata* towards the Sea is all planted with Vine-yards, Olive, Figg and Mulberry-trees. On the Weſt part of the Bay by the Sea ſide, are the Ruines of Old *Meſſina*, which the *Lacedemonians* beſieged with a powerful Army. The *Meſſineſes* ſeeing they were not able to withſtand their Enemies Power, fired their City, imbarked themſelves, and went to *Sicilia*, where they built the preſent City of *Meſſina*.

MESITHRA, formerly called LACEDEMON,

Is ſcituated at the ſide of a large Plain on a riſing Ground, about twenty five Miles from the Sea ſide, having very high Mountains all to the Weſt of the Plain. The Caſtle ſtands to the Weſt on a very high Hill, ſteep on the Weſt, and South part, where it is inacceſſable, but ſloping to the North, having two old Walls which croſs the Hill from the North to the South, dividing the Hill almoſt into three Parts. The way into the Caſtle is very difficult. The Walls of the Caſtle are well built, but very old. It is near half a Mile about, having two Gates to be paſs'd. The Town is large, and is eſteemed the ſecond for bigneſs in all the *Morea*, yet *Patraſs* hath more houſes. The Ruines about it are very great, and towards the South they reach above four Miles, having in ſome places the Foundation of a thick Wall, which they ſay was the Walls of *Sparta*. To the North about a Quarter of a Mile from the Town, is a great and high Building, which they ſay was an Arch of an Aquæduct. The Plain is very pleaſant, full of ſmall Villages, Olive, and Mulberry Trees. This Place and *Calamata* make more Silk than all the other parts of the *Morea*. The River which runs through the Plain is now called *Vaſili Pottamo*. In Winter it ſpreads very large, but in Summer towards the City is almoſt dry. Tho' the City ſtands remote from the Sea, and free from dangers that enſue from thence; yet the *Manjotts* are a People apt to prey upon them.

MAINA, which ſome write BRAZZO di MAINA,

Is that Country where the *Manjotts* inhabit. It lies Weſt of the Plain of *Miſitha*, and ſo runs down to the Sea, being Mountainous and full of Woods, and very diffi-

It was taken by the Venetians under ỹ Command of :
Cap.t Gen.ll Fran.co Morosini Anno 1687.

A. *Cittadel*. B. *City*. C. *River Eurotas or Vasilli potamo*.

olim LACEDIMON.

Fu presa dalli Venetiani di Turchi sotto il Comando del Ecc.mo Cap.no Generale Fran.co Morosini Anno 1687.

A. *Cittadella*. B. *Citta*. C. *Rivera Eurotas ò Vasilli potamo*.

difficult to come at, either by Sea, or Land. In the Year 1667, they rebelled and ſent to the *Venetians* and *Malteſes* who came to their aſſiſtance, bringing with them Powder and other Ammunition. Many Parties of them would often make Incurſions into the *Turks* Dominions, and did much Harm. But the Captain *Baſſha*, who went with Forty Gallies, to relieve a Caſtle called *Zarnata*, reduced them to their former Obedience. Articles were drawn up, in which the *Manjotts* conſented to pay a ſmall Tribute. Yet do they continue to cruiſe about with their *Brigantеens*. If they take any *Turks*, they ſell them to the *Malteſes*, and *Legorneſes*, as they do the *Chriſtians* to the *Turks*. If any Ship come to Anchor on their Coaſt, many arm themſelves and go to the place, over againſt where the Ship doth ride; ſome of them will be in Prieſts Habits, walking by the Sea ſide, with their Wallets, in which they will have ſome Wine and Bread. Their Companions lye hid behind the Buſhes at ſome convenient Poſt. When any ſtrangers come aſhore, who do not underſtand their Language, the feigned Prieſts make ſigns to them, ſhewing them their Bread and Wine, which they offer to them for money, by which the ſtrangers being enticed from the Sea ſide (and it may be to ſit down and taſt their Wine) the hidden *Manjotts* come and make their Prey. The Prieſts will ſeem to be ſorry, and endeavour to make the ſtrangers believe they were altogether ignorant of any ſuch deſign. So a white Flagg is put out, and a Treaty held with the Ship for their Ranſome. The Prieſts endeavour to moderate the Price, ſhewing a great deal of reſpect to their Companions, who are cloathed in *Turkiſh* Habits. Many Ships have been thus ſerved. Such a buſineſs happened to ſome *Engliſh* Ships, who (having the Winds contrary) came to Anchor near the Iſland *Cervi*, (in one of which Sir *Paul Rycaut* was a Paſſenger going for

Conſtantinople;) ſeveral Young Men were taken, and they paid dear for viſiting the *Manjotts*, and though the Earl of *Winchilſea*, (then Embaſſadour (from his Majeſty) at *Conſtantinople*) made complaint of it, no redreſs could be had. In the Plains are many Olive Trees, and Vine-yards: In the Woods there are many wild Vines. There are great quantities of Quails, ſo as they Salt them up, and ſend them to ſeveral other parts. Powder and Shot is here ſcarce, but they do ſo well manage the Sling, as is to admiration, with which they kill Birds on the Wing. The Sea Ports in *Mania*, are, *Chetri*, *Vitulo*, *Porto Quaglio*, *Taracaria*, *Pagana*, *Rapana*, with ſeveral other ſmall Ports and Creeks, where they ſhelter themſelves when they are purſued. The Garriſons which the *Turks* have in *Maine* are *Zarnata*, *Vitulo*, *Kiſala*, and *Paſſava*. Here are two Famous Pyrats, the one called *Manetta*, the other *Giracare*, being the chief for Family and Power amongſt them.

MALVASIA, formerly called EPIDAVRES,

Is a ſtrong Caſtle ſtanding on a Rock about twenty Miles to the North of the Cape of St. *Anzolo* in the *Archipelago*. It has a narrow and difficult Paſſage to the Continent. It is very well Fortified with good Works, having about 100 good Guns; notwithſtanding it ſtands in the Sea, and ſeems to be all Rock, yet it hath on the top a fine Plain with Gardens and ſeveral Springs, with good Water. This place ſtands very convenient for tranſporting Men and Proviſion for *Candy*, not being above thirty Leagues diſtance from *Canea*: Hence the Vifier *Kupri-Ogle* ſailed when he went for *Candy*, and more Souldiers were Shipped from hence for *Candy* (in the late War,) than from any other Port of *Turky*. It is very populous, and the Seamen are eſteemed the beſt of any in theſe parts. Here are the choiceſt Wines,

Wines, eſteemed at *Kenſie* to be the beſt of all in *Greece*.

NAPOLI

Is a large City, now the Chief in all the *Morea*, being above two Miles in Compaſs, the Sea going almoſt round it. The houſes ſtand thick, and very full of People. It is the Seat of the *Baſſha*. The Caſtle is well ſeated to the North, ſtanding above any part of the Town. There is but one way into the City by Land, which is at the ſide of high Mountains, very difficult. The Harbour is very ſecure, having a narrow entrance, paſſing Rocks ſo as but one Gally can come in at a time. Before which Entrance is a Fort built on low Rocks, where are ſeveral very good Guns. It ſtands about 300 Paces from the Haven, have ſhoal Water round about it. No Ships can come to hurt the City with their Shot, it being cover'd to Seaward from any danger, by high and ſtrong Walls, on which and in the Caſtles are above 200 Guns.

ARGOS,

Is about twenty four Miles from the Sea. It ſtands in a very fine Plain, having more Houſes and Inhabitants than *Corinth*, but not ſo much ſcattered. The Caſtle is ſeated on a Hill very pleaſantly. The Walls are much gone to ruine, having but few Guns, and thoſe without Carriages. The Ruines are above three Miles about the Caſtle. The Plain is very delightſome, abounding with Wine, Oyl, and all ſorts of Grain.

TRAPOLIZZA, formerly called MEGALOPOLIS,

Hath the Name of a City, tho' it be not ſo big as ſome Towns. It is now the chief place of all the (once Famous

mous) Province of *Arcadia*. The *Turks* call it *Mora Orta*, that is, the Center or Middle of the *Morea*. Here are very rich *Turks*, who have their Wealth in Land and Cattle; moſt being Graziers and Husbandmen. This is the only place which deſerves the Name of a Town in the whole Province. The Great *Moske* was formerly a Heathen Temple. The Houſes are very mean. The *Turks* live moſt in their Farms, which they call Cheſtlicks, not being in danger of Pyrats. The Province of *Arcadia* is all ſurrounded with Mountains, moſt of which are covered with Woods. Yearly they burn the Graſs and Bryers to clear the ground againſt the Spring, then very good Paſture grows up in its ſtead. There hath been many Villages, ſome have been Cities, but now the *Albaneſes*, (who are the Shepherds, and three times the Number, as the *Turks*, and *Greeks* which are in theſe parts) live moſt in Tents, removing their Tents and Herds according to the ſeaſon of the Year. In the Summer time they are up in the Mountains, and in the Winter they are in the Woods by the Sea ſide, being more or leſs Tents together. There are a ſort of theſe *Albaneſes* which have a great Village called *Syleman*, as the Mountains have the ſame Name. Theſe *Albaneſes* have often Rebelled and kept themſelves up in the Mountains, doing much miſchief by Robbery. They were ſo ſtrong in the Year 1679, as the *Baſſha* went with 500 Men to reduce them by granting a General Pardon.

" Page 16.

LEPANTO, formerly called NAUPACTUS,

And now by the *Turks Enibackti*, ſtands on the *Rumili* ſhoar about three Miles within the Caſtles, at the Entrance of that Gulph. It is ſcituated on the ſide of a high and ſteep Hill, having ſix Walls from the Water-ſide to the Caſtle, which croſs the Hill, all

which

which and the Caſtle are ſurrounded with a high Wall, which runs up at each ſide of the City. The Houſes ſtand ſcattering between theſe ſeveral Walls, but the greateſt part are by the Sea-ſide. The Caſtle ſtands on the top of the Hill. It is kept in very good repair. There are about twenty very good Guns. The Port is almoſt Oval, having a very narrow Enterance. There is a Chain which paſſes from one ſide to the other. At each ſide of the Entrance are places for many Guns, tho' now they have not above three or four. The City is well Peopled, being a Neſt of Pyrats. It yielded to the *Turk* in the Year 1499, after a long Siege before. The *Turks* having the Caſtles at the Entrance into the Gulph, the *Chriſtians* had no hopes of Relief, ſo were forced to yield themſelves up to their Mercy, who gave them free leave to depart. In the time of War with the *Venetians* the *Brigantcens* of this place were a continual Plague to the People of *Zant*, and *Ceffalonia*. A Famous Corſare of this place called *Durach Beigh*, went with Eleven *Brigantcens* and in the Night time Landed at *Cherri*, on the South part of the Iſland of *Zant*, taking away above 200 Slaves, and at Day break appeared before the Port of *Zant* with Colours flying, and firing his Guns, gave them notice of his Prize, almoſt as ſoon as they had the News by Land; ſo got ſafe to his Port with this great Succeſs. The day before was a ſolemn Feaſt kept at *Cherri*, and many People came from the City of *Zant* to pay their Devotions to the *Panaija* there. Since the Peace with the *Venetians*, they go upon the Coaſt of *Apuglia*, and take poor Countrey-men, bringing them to miſerable Slavery. The City of *Lepanto* hath the whole trade of the Gulph, here being the Cuſtomer who takes his Duties on all Boats that go in or out. The plains are very pleaſant, at each ſide of the City, with many Olive-Trees, and Vine-yards. To the Eaſt-

ward of the City about a quarter of a Mile out of Town, there is a great Spring which guſheth out of a Rock at the Foot of a high Mountain; it divides into ſeveral Streams which makes ſome Iſlands, theſe Iſlands are moſt cut ſquare, which are covered by vaſt high Plane-trees, that ſtand very thick, and ſo, as at Noon-day it is ſhady all about the Spring. In the Summer time here are continually many *Turks*, bringing their Victuals with them, and tarry moſt part of the day. About Fifteen Miles from hence, upon the ſame ſide of the Gulph, ſtands a ſmall Village called *Vitrenizza*, near unto which Sir *Giles Eaſtcourt* was Buried, travelling in Company with Mr. *Francis Vernon*; and in his way towards Mount *Parnaſſus*, Sir *Giles* complained in the Morning, but would not be perſwaded to tarry at *Lepanto*, hoping it would paſs, he called to his man to help him down, and in leſs than half an hour he Dyed, and was Buried with the aſſiſtance of *Greek* Prieſts, who live in *Vitrenizza*.

There are two Caſtles at the Entrance of the Gulph of *Lepanto*: One is on the *Morea* ſhore, the other on *Rumili*; the Entrance between them is not above a Mile and a half, nor can any Ship paſs without danger of being ſunk, there being ſeveral Guns in each Caſtle which lye level with the Water. The Caſtles alſo ſtand very low.

NATALICO.

Is a large Town ſtanding in a Bay, which hath lying before it, two Iſlands that keep off the main force of the Sea. From the Eaſtern part at the Entrance of the Bay up to the Town, is a *Peſcaria* or Fiſhery, it being very ſhallow, and the bottom muddy, with Weeds; but that part to the Northward of the Town is very deep. No Boats of any Burthen can come within a Mile

Mile of the Town, nor into that part above it. They have abundance of Monoxylos, or Cannows, which paſs through narrow Channels; with theſe they carry all their Goods to, and from the Town. The Inhabitants are *Greeks*, no *Turks* living with them, except ſome of the Cuſtomers Officers, the Cuſtomer himſelf living at *Mezzalanuzi*, a place about ten Miles diſtant, upon the ſide of this Bay. Both theſe Towns are well Peopled: Neither of them have any Fortification; no Enemy can come by Water to annoy them. On the Eaſtermoſt Iſland is a ſmall Chappel called St. *Soſti*, againſt which Ships do Anchor when they they come to load. Their Loading is brought from the Town to this Iſland with Monoxylos, from whence it is carried abroad in the Ships Boats.

THE Inhabitants of the *Morea*, are *Turks*, *Greeks*, *Albaneſes* and *Zackonians*. The *Turks* for the moſt part live in, or under the Command of Caſtles, and at their Farms in the Country (where they ſometimes are;) they have Towers built about Thirty Foot high, the Door of which is about ten Foot from the ground; againſt which a Wall with Stairs is built, about five Foot from the Tower, to which Wall a Draw-bridge is let down from before the Door where they enter: 'tis every Night drawn up to ſecure them from Pirats; ſome have only a Ladder, which they take up into the Tower. There is a continual Watch in the Summer time, all along the Sea Coaſts. Of *Turks* there are not above 30000 Inhabitants; the Chriſtians are three times as many. The *Greeks* have free Exerciſe of their Religion. Their Prieſts are very ignorant, ſcarce any underſtanding the old *Greek*; nor are they ſo Superſtitious in their worſhip to Pictures,

as thoſe who live under the *Venetians*. They have ſeveral Monaſteries. Near unto *Voſtiza* is one, which is called, *La Madona Spiglia*, it being at the ſide of a Mountain in a large Cave, where there is a Church, in which is the Picture of the Virgin *MARY*, which (they ſay) was brought hither from *Conſtantinople*, by Angels at the time when the *Turks* took that City. There was another *Madona* near *Miſithra*, which did many Miracles; and every Year great numbers of *Greeks* flock'd from all parts to pay their Devotions to it. The *Baſſha* of the *Morea* having notice, went to ſee the Ceremony, telling the Prieſts he was deſirous to ſee ſome Miracle; they telling him it had done many, he ordered one of his Men to bring him another Picture out of any Houſe, which being brought, he asked the Prieſts what difference there was betwixt thoſe two Pictures, they anſwered, that, that Picture which was in the Church was a moſt Sacred thing. But the *Baſſha* cauſed a Fire to be made, and both Pictures to be put into it, ſaying, he would Worſhip that which eſcaped the Fire; but both were burnt, and the *Baſſha* laughing at their Superſtition, went his way. The Chriſtians live much better here than in *Aſia*. The vulgar *Greek* is the general Language, and there are few *Turks* but can ſpeak it. Every Town hath *Greek* Elders which they call *Terondo's*. Theſe appear upon all Publick Matters, and levy Taxes on the Towns-People, proportionably to their Abilities. The *Albaneſes* are of the *Greek* Church. They generally live not in Towns, yet have ſeveral Villages; one of which is very large, called *Sylemen*. It ſtands in the Mountains near the City of *Arcadia*, which Mountains have the ſame Name. They live moſt in Tents, being for the moſt part Shepherds. The *Zackonians* are moſt in Towns, they are a very poor People, ſerving as Porters, both Men and Women carrying very great Burthens. There are alſo a great

great many Jews, who for the moſt part are Merchants and Shop-keepers, living but poorly; the *Athenian* Merchants ſupplying moſt of the Country with all ſorts of Merchandizes, and chiefly from *Venice*. The *Turks* are very rich in their Cloathing here, their Veſts being moſt made with fine *Venice* Cloth.

The Merchandizes of the *Morea*, or Product of the Land, are Olive-Oyl, Raw-Silk, Wax, Honey, Soap, Cordovan skins, Sheep-skins, Butter, Cheeſe, Raiſons, Currans, Figgs, Wines, Wheat, Barly, Rye, Oates, dry'd Acorns, (which the *Venetians* call *Valania*, and which are uſed in *Italy* for Tanning of Leather, as we uſe the Bark of the Tree,) Fuſtick Wood, and Pernicoke Seed, which Seed is for Dyeing of Scarlet. It grows on a Shurb-Oak-tree, riſing at the ſtemm of the Leaf, like a Bliſter, ſomething bigger than a Pea, out of which comes Duſt (or Powder) which being dry turns to ſmall Worms, which when quickned they kill with Wine. The Soyl of the Land is very good. They Plow with two Oxen, and without Wheels, nor are they at the pains to dung the Ground. They have many Weeds, and the Liquorice Root is very troubleſome being deep. They reap their Corn much in the manner as we do, but have no Barns, only Threſhing-floors, (which the *Turks* call *Chirman.*) They are on high Ground, and open to the Winds. Here they tread it out with Horſes, which are made faſt to a Poſt, round which the Corn is put; the Horſes trampling upon it make great diſpatch: with the Wind they cleanſe it, and ſend it home to their Houſes; that which they intend to keep they put into great Earthen Jarrs, and Baskets made with ſlit Canes, which Baskets are dawbed over with wet Cow-dung, which being well dryed, not only keeps in the Corn, but alſo preſerves it cool. The *Turks* are uſually at theſe places with a Watch, well Armed (if near the Sea) all the time of the Corn

treading. They have great quantity of Graſs, but make no Hay, feeding their Horſes with chopt Straw and Barly; they Litter them with Horſe-dung, which being dryed in the Sun, and ſhaken, falls aſunder, and is very ſoft. In the Spring they feed them with green Barly, tying one of their hinder-legs to a Stake, which they remove twice a day, keeping them to an allowance. Beſides the Common Graſs, they have a ſort of Clover Graſs, which they give them Green, after their feeding on Barly, bringing it home to their Stables. In *Auguſt* the common Graſs is uſually parcht and dry, which therefore they burn, and new ſoon ſprings up in its place.

The Trees in the Woods are ſeveral ſorts of Oaks, Pine, Firr, wild Chefnut and wild Pear.

In their Gardens they have Orange, Lemon, Citron, Pomegranate, Apricock, Peach, Plum, and Cherry-Trees; Apples and Pears they have not many, nor are they ſo good as uſually they be with us; Cypreſs-trees and Wallnuts they are plenty. In the Plains near any Springs, are moſt ſtately Plain-trees, which are very ſhady. They have all ſorts of Garden Herbs as we have, and great quantity of Musk-melons, Water Melons, and ſeveral ſorts of Gourds.

In the Month of *December*, they begin to make Oyl, continuing it till the beginning of *March*, or according as the quantity of Olives is. *February*, *March*, and *April*, are for making Butter and Cheeſe, alſo for ſheering their Sheep. *May* and *June* is the time for cutting their Corn. In *June* and *July* they are imployed in gathering Mulberry Leaves to feed their Silk-worms. *Auguſt*, *September*, and *October*, are for gathering and drying their Currans, Figgs, Raiſons, Valania, Pernicoke-Seed, and Tobacco; alſo for making their Wine, and taking up their Honey and Wax.

Their Oyl they put into great Earthen Jarrs, which

are

are made of hard Clay, well baked in Furnaces, but not glazed, which therefore will not keep Water from ſoaking through them. Theſe Jarrs are ſent to *Candy*, and other places for Merchandize. To preſerve their Cheeſe they ſift Earth, mix it with Salt and Water, then with it Coat over the Cheeſe, which keeps it cool, but makes it very Salt. A great quantity of this Cheeſe is yearly carried to *Venice*: It ſerves the ordinary People, who ſometimes grate it upon their boyl'd Macaroons, and Rice, inſtead of *Parmiſan*.

Though the *Turks* drink no Wine, yet they take New Wine and boyl it up to a Syrrup (which they call *Becmez*, and we call *Cute*,) putting it into ſmall Jarrs, they drink it mingled with Water, for this they account to be no Wine. They call new Wine *Shira*, and old Wine *Shirab*.

Their Buildings are moſt of Bricks made of Clay, and chopt Straw, and dryed in the Sun. The Foundations of the Walls are of Stone, and Lime. Few Houſes are above two Story high; they are covered over With Pan Tiles. There are not many great Houſes in all the *Morea*, the beſt being at *Napoli*, *Miſithra*, and *Corinth*: Not above three deſerve the Name of *Seraglio's* (as they call Palaces.) Fleſh and Fowl is plentiful, but Fiſh is ſcarce. The Air is very temperate; there is ſeldome any Rain from *April* to *Auguſt*. The Winter is alſo very moderate, and laſteth not above two Months any thing Cold: There is ſeldome any Snow in the Plains.

A Deſcription *of the* CITY *of ATHENS.*

IT is the Head City in the Province of *Attica*, and was once the greateſt Miſtreſs of Learning in all *Europe*. The Plain is about Sixteen Miles Long, and Five Broad, being ſurrounded with Mountains, all but towards the South, where it is waſhed by the *Egean* Sea. The Olive-trees ſtand ſo thick to the Weſt of the City that they ſeem to be a Wood, reaching Six Miles in Length, and Two in Breadth. Whilſt I was there, a *Tahrirge* (or Surveyor) came down from *Conſtantinople* to Survey the Place; he found above Fifty Thouſand Olive-trees in this Plain, and other places about the City. There are ſeveral ſmall Villages, where are very pleaſant Gardens, which afford all ſort of Fruit and Saleting, having Walks round them covered with Vines, of which there are two ſorts; the one is in the *Turkiſh* Language called *Barmak Uzumi*, a long White Grape; the other *Hevengh Uzumi*, a round Red Grape, both which growing in very large Bunches. Of the latter Mr. *Vernon* weighed one Bunch which was near Four Oaks (about Ten Pound *Engliſh.*) Theſe Red Grapes are not ripe till *September*, then they cut them off, and hang them up in their Houſes for Winter ſtore. Neither of theſe two ſorts grow in Vine-yards. The Vine-yards are planted moſt betwixt the City, and the Sea. The City is now not above three Miles about: Being Four Miles from *Porto Lion*, (which formerly was call'd *Pirea*) having a Caſtle to the South. The Houſes are better built here than in any part of the *Morea*, moſt having little Courts, with high Walls, in

the author was here about the year 1676 v Page 2 Negropont. & in 1679 v D. P. 4.

in which are Arches with Marble Pillars; few Houſes above two Story high: They alſo patcht up with the Ruines of old Palaces, and in moſt Walls are abundance of old Inſcriptions. The Governours are in the ſame manner as they be in other Cities under the *Turks*. The *Greeks* live much better here than in any other part of *Turkey*, (*Scio* excepted) being a ſmall Common-wealth amongſt themſelves. They chooſe eight Magiſtrates, who adjuſt all differences, and appear in all Publick Matters. Their Protector (at the Port) is the Grand Seigniors Chief Eunuch, who hath the diſpoſing of that Government. The City is not Walled about, but has Gates at the Streets end, which every Night are ſhut, to keep out Privateers, who often Land and do much miſchief. Here is an Arch-Biſhop whoſe Houſe ſtands to the South Weſt of the Town, near unto the Mount *Ariopagus*: He lives in great eſteem amongſt them. Below his Palace towards the North, ſtands intire the Temple of *Theſeus*, which is a fair and large Building, all of White Marble, having a Portico about it with Pillars. The Temple is Seventy three Foot long, and twenty Six in Breadth: the Length of the Portico (which goes round it,) is One Hundred twenty three Foot: It is now a *Greek* Church, and Dedicated to St. *George*. To the South Eaſt part of the Caſtle are Seventeen Marble Pillars, being the remainder of one Hundred and twenty, on which the Emperor *Adrian* had his Palace: And upon ſome of the Pillars which ſtand towards the Eaſt, is to be ſeen part of the Foundation. Theſe Pillers are of a pure White Marble, with blewiſh Waves, Schollop-work, being Fifty Foot in heighth, and Nineteen and a half round. The Ground is very even about them, which they ſay was formerly Paved with Marble. Cloſe to theſe Pillars Eaſtward, is a ſquare Piece of Ground, which is Walled in with a low Wall, being Green: It is

Kept

kept very ſmooth and free of Stones; at the South End cloſe to the Wall, is a place (raiſed with Two Steps) about Two Foot high, almoſt in Form of a Throne. In the time of their *Byram*, the *Turks* come to this place, where their Emam or Prieſt (ſitting on the raiſed place,) Preacheth to them, ſhewing them the Vanity of the World, the Greatneſs of their Emperour, and the Valour of the *Ottaman* Forces, concluding with a Prayer for the Grand Seignior, which is anſwered with Three Shouts from the Auditors, with a loud Voice crying, *Amen.*

The Caſtle ſtands on a Rock, which is high and ſteep, having but one way up, and three Gates to paſs through into the Body of it: The Walls are much out of repair. The Scituation makes it ſtrong. This Caſtle ſtood almoſt in the middle of Old *Athens*: The Place moſt worth Obſervation in it, is the Temple of *Minerva*, which remains entire, being eſteemed (by all who have ſeen it) to be one of the Moſt Glorious Buildings in *Europe*. It is all pure White Marble: The Length of the Body of the Temple is One Hundred Sixty Eight *Engliſh* Feet, and the Breadth Seventy One: There are Seventeen Pillars at each Side, and Eight at the Front: The Circuit of the Pillars are Nineteen Foot and a Half: The Length of the whole Temple two Hundred and Thirty Feet. The Temple is very dark, having only ſome Lights to the Eaſtward. The *Greeks* did Conſecrate, and Dedicated it to the Bleſſed Virgin. Since that, the *Turks* have preverted it with ther Worſhip. The *Turks* have White-waſh'd the Inſide, notwithſtanding it is all of pure Marble. In and about *Athens*, are Two Hundred *Greek* Churches, (moſt of which have been Temples) but not one quarter of them are now uſed. In the Plain and on moſt of the Hills, there are many ſmall Chappels. The Ruines are above Six Miles about, of which the Reader

may have full ſatisfaction by reading the Travels of Sir *George Wheeler*, who hath given a large and true Account of this City. Some Geographers call it *Settines*, which name was never known to the Inhabitants; the *Turks* call it *Atinna*, and the *Greeks Athine*. The Air is very good. The Soyl rich. It hath a River to the South, cloſe by the Ruines of *Adrians* Palace, called *Illiſus* or *Calleroy*; which is almoſt choaked up, and in Summer is dry. The Harbour of *Porto Lione* is very ſecure from the danger of any Wind, but there is no Fortification, ſo that it is frequented by Pyrats. In all the Villages and Country about *Athens*, the Inhabitants are moſt *Albaneſes*; and they are here more populous than in the *Morea*. It affords the ſame Commodities: and all Proviſion is as reaſonable, but their Wines in general are not ſo good.

The Iſland of *ZANT*, formerly called *ZACYNTHUS*,

Is under the *Venetians*, lying about 15 miles from the South Weſt point of the *Morea*. The Weſt part is all Mountains, and to the North Eaſt is another Mountain (called *Scopo*) between which it is very low land, ſo as from the Southward at Sea it appears to be two Iſlands. The chief Road hath the name of the Iſland. The Town ſtretcheth it ſelf above a mile along that Bay; it is well built, with Free-ſtone, but the Houſes are low, by reaſon of the Earth-quakes, which are very ſequent. To the Weſt, over the Town, ſtands the Caſtle, on a high and ſteep Hill, and is a ſmall City in it ſelf: The Wall is above a mile about. The Governour is a Noble-man of *Venice*: There is an *Italian* Biſhop, and three *Italian* Churches: But the *Greeks* (who are the chief Inhabitants) have a *Proto Papa*, and all Feſtivals are obſerved according to the old ſtile. In the Iſland is above 30 Villages, and more than 60000 Souls. The Corn which grows here

here will not ſuffice above three months; but in time of Peace with the *Turks*, they are well ſupplied from the *Morea*, and in time of War Corn is brought from *Apuglia*, and other parts in the Gulph of *Venice*. One year with another it produceth near 10000 Tun of Wine, 200 Tun of Oyl, and 2000 Tun of Currants; and may be compared, for pleaſantneſs and richneſs, with any Iſland (of its bigneſs) in the World. The Currants grow on Vines, and ſpread themſelves on the ground like other Grapes: In *July* they gather them, and ſpread them on a very ſmooth part of ground, where they lye until they are well dry'd, then they fall off from the Stalks; ſo are carry'd and put into Ware-houſes, where they are kept till the Merchants buy them.

STRAFADA Iſlands.

They are two ſmall Iſlands which lye about 20 miles from *Zant*, and 30 from the *Morea*. On the bigger is a Monaſtery well built, which hath a high Tower: There is about 40 Prieſts of the Order of St. *Baſil*. They work the ground, and have all ſorts of Fruits and Sallating; but their ſupply of Bread, Oyl and VVine, is brought them from *Zant*, where they have poſſeſſions. They never eat Fleſh. VVhen any Pyrats come to moleſt them, they ſhut themſelves up in the Tower of the Monaſtery. There is no Harbour for Ships, ſo as ſeldome any come to trouble them.

PRODINO and *SAPIENZA* Iſlands

Are not Inhabited, but afford ſecure Harbours for Shipping, eſpecially the latter, where the *Venetians* often lye, to look out for Pyrats of *Barbary*, who uſe to cruiſe about *Navareen*, and *Modon*.

SERIGO,

SERIGO, formerly called *CITHERA*,

Is under the *Venetians*, and withſtood the *Turks* Forces which Landed there ſeveral times; the Inhabitants (who are *Greeks*) retired to the Caſtle, which is ſtrong, yet the *Turk* might have taken it, but thought it not worth the loſs of his men, there being no good Harbour for Shipping; nor is the Land fruitful, being moſt Stony. The Governour is a Noble-man of *Venice*.

FINIS.

37
38
39
40
43
42
41
40
39
Narenza
Plecz
Cepeliza
SERVIA
Cumirza
Trebigna
Sabion
Stagno
Prestino
Cranza
Zupan
Landineue
Sinit
Melada
Ombla
Modin
NEW RAGUSA
Bojana R
Old Ragusa
Cas: Novo
RESINA
Catazo
Little Melanto
Modon
Prispa
Great Melanto
St Maria Roxa
CATARO
Drivasta
Budoa
Craina
Scutari
Antivais
Coza
Drino R
Dolcigno
Oronico
Dagno
St Lorgi
Lamedia
Alessia
Pax Marc. Meu
Tibi Evan.
Golfo di
GULF of LODRIN
LODRIN
Stalisi
Croia
Prelippo
Durazzo
BA
St Ixet
Arzento R
Albanopoli
Anti Patris
Vrego
Clodiani
Pergo
ELBASAN
Spinarsa
NIA
La Placa
Palina R
Petra alba
MOUTH of ye GULF of VENICE
Bocca del Golfo di Venetia
Brindici
PART OF ITALY
Vdagrad
VALONA
Belgrado
Saseno
Canina
C. Linguete
Otranto
Peschiera
M. Canina
Orso
Chimera
Galipoli
Gramata
Panomo
Oxica
St Quaranti
C. Sta Maria
Riseto
Butintro
Ragusi
La Bastia
Ostia
Fanu
Merlette
Cassopo
Vodizza
Scopoli
Corfu
St Nicolo
Elatria
Parulades
Paliopoli
Cittella
CORFU of Corcyra
Fanaro
Potamos
Gardichi
Comarus
IONI
Pachsu
Velichi
Antipachsu
Preuiz

41
42
43
44
46
BULGARIA
Iagodna
Nicopoli
Giustandil
Nissa
Ternouo
Beluari
Gurgusa
Ibar
Trigouista
Dragusa
Sucoua
Bodsa
Statoria
Bagoa
Sarabrod
Dragona
Sophia
Chirocari
Microuiza
Copriuatz
Bazar
Ternaua
Caludris R
Nesaus R
Prestina
Schim
Thiguitz
Uscopie
Scupi
Tristoli
Paracopolis
Casal
Gyriscus
Stibagna
Philipi
Nicopolis
Yenikui
Vitolie
Amphipolis
Vadaro R
Bylatz
Yeralase R
Asera
Raoua
Neopolis
Monaster al Tolli
Apolonia
Seres
Langistro
MACEDO
Antigon
Salonico
Lacanakui
Eiluina
La Patriski
La Ostroua
Sindo
Casurina
Contes
Monte S
Ecisso
Corobia
Edessa
Casuri
Vatopede
Verbino
Gulf
Embola
Vranopoli
Dibra
Beuoda R
Bodna
Pella
Sidero
Sidroc
Egribuggia
Fano
Iannina
Castora R
Granca
Of
Ajomama
Volanda
Aliagmo R
P. Quir
Sargiogle
Casandria
Servizza
Salonica
Canista
Sabioni
Platamona
Alesson
Verlichi
Peneo R
M. Pithagon
Delica
Onocoro R
Yennesheir ol
Larissa
Zagura
C. St Georgo
Coniga
Corza
Vodonar
Tricola
Tronoua
Demitrado
Magnasia
Bojon
Coliza
Volo
Moscolour
Laco
Epedonia R
Pallantia
Armiro
Iannina
Tricca
Metropoli
Scopelo
Epichero
Peneo R
Cardica
P. Palermo
Larta
Thebe
Ponico
Antopatro
Litaria
Lorea
Ambracie
Zyton
Vismo

UMI

46
47
48
49
Lywick
Niz
Verzaraz
Treich
Moruli
THRACE
Belguir
ADRIANOPOLI als Edrene
Capsa
Barbasti
Bergus
Churli
Philibe
PHILIPOPOLI
Tolie
Marizac R.
Puntelongo
Chackmakki
Suguth
Eskibaba
Drusibala
Carustaran
Turkmanli
Bajatzel
Coddekui
Rodisto
Enigeck
Chora
Ipsola
Neostria
Camizana
Maximianopolis
Brendike
Aprobo
Bulgarkui
Malgara
Perasto
Isala
Bouron
Milota
Feres
Eneo
Exemilli
Biston
Lufegelare
Megara
Philipi
Nicopolis
Comoreina
Ynigee
Yenikui
Neopolis
Langistro
Samandrachi
Maeta
Cestus Ca
Darda
Abido Castles
Thassus
Imbro
Monte Santo
Vatopede
Chiliantari
Caracale
Laura
C.Ninfeo
New Castles at the Entrance of y. Hellespont
Gourkui
New Troy
Old Troy
Tenedos
Saline
Stalimene
LEMNOS
Mudra
Paleo Cast.
Papasluck
Elmacan
St. Stradi
C. Sta. Maria
Assum
Baba Borun
RCHIPELAGO
METELINO ot Lesbos
Petra
Polimene
Metelino
Mullives
P. Siguri
St. Dimetri
P. Colone
P. Iera
Pellaguisi
Prasonisi
Hilledromo
Ipsara
Cara Borun
Scyro
or the
SCIO ot Chios
UMI
Chisme
Segegick ot Teos
Mastica
Sciropolo
Palermo
Contess
Sidrocap
Tattarb
Caludris R.
Troyo
Marmara ot Proconesi
Alonia
Lapsaco
Paris
Cherdack
Prilippo
Badenku
Narli
Nesier R.
Marait

GREECE
with part of
ANATOLIA
La Græcia con Parte della
Natolia
BLACK SEA
Mare Negro
PART
OF
ANATO
SEA OF
Mare di
CONSTANTINOPLE
Punte Piccolo
Punte Grande
Selembria
Heraclea
Princepe
Galatta
Scutari
Calcedon
Pendick
Baribi
Esmit
ol Nicomedia
Dill
Caramusall
Semanli
Isnick
ol Nicæ
Ascanus R.
Basarkui
Gemelick
Papa
ol Besbicus
Ængurgick
Giebse
Sikia
Montanea
M. Olympio
Bursa
Tacktali
Marmora
Proconesus
Cycico
Lartachi
Mehaleech
Rhindicus R.
Lubat
Palermo
Derikui
Bambara
Girmasti
Narlikui
Eligia
Edremitt
Caycus R.
Pergamus
Ayasman ol Elæa
Soma
Kirkagatch
Bakhair
Thyatira
Guzel Hisar
ol Cum
Palamboot
Bozingi
Chiausqui
Seluskui
Sackli
Kalburgi
Hermus R.
Marmora
Old Fogia
New
Alea
Mennameh
Magnasia
Mo: Sipolus
Balachi
Bonanara
Sardes
Sart
Noman
Smyrna
Esmir
Nimpha
Tmolus
Voorlah
Tacktali
Colofon
Philodelphia
Alah Shar
Koshyenikui
Tiria
Ephesus

ADVERSIS MAIOR PAR ECUNDIS
To y.e R.t Hon.ble Heneage Earle of Winchilsea
Viscount Maidstone, Baron Fitz Herbert
of East Well, Lord of the Royall Manour
of Wye, Lord Leivtenant of y.e County of
Kent, and of y.e City and County of
Canterbury, Ambass.ad.r Extraordinary
To the Grand Signeor, in An.o 1669
This Mapp is humbly D.D By B. Randolph
CONSTANTINOPLE
Pachsu
Antipachsu
Preuiz
Velichi
Larta
Ambraci
Zapanta
Drapano
Vari
Lidi
Petuli
Vasilichi
C. Deucato
Theaca
Viscardi
Fillaro
Samo
Nasso
Leuadi
Castle
Argosto
C. Sidero
Guardiani
Scinare
Saltpans
Zant
Zacinthus
Scoppo Point
Cherrey Bay
Pera
GALATTA
Serraglio
BOSPHORUS
Serraglio of Scutari
Maiden Tower
Fanarikiosc
Calcedon
38
37
36
35
34
33
38
39
40
41
42

Antopatro
Zyton
Thormopole
Cleutona
Legiton
Thebes
Stiuee
Aulis
Litaria
Lorea
Vismo
Ambraci
Astos
M. Callidromus
M. Helicon
Salona
ol Delphi
M. Corax
Cakoa
Thespe
Dubren
Megara
ATHENS
Dragumeschyr
Aiton
Crissa
M. Parnassus
Lelladia
Asprospitt
Luca
M. Cytheron
Neo Castro
LEPANTO
Vitrenizza
Galata
Golfo di
GULF OF LEPANTO
Cularo ol Salamis
PATRAS
Vostizza
Basilico
CORINTH
Camaniz
Stimphalis
Sicyon
Melisse Monumet
Saminthus
ARGOS
Castle Tornese
Gaston ol Elis
TRAPOLIZZA
ol Megalopolis
Temini
Tornea
Perga
Tegea
NAPOLI DI ROMANIA
Coracca
Olimpio
Aspri Spiro
Roseo
Sileman
Point
ARCADIA
ol Cyperissa
Stella
Strafadi
Andruzza
Philitra
MISITHRA
ol Lacedemon
Cuchuck Main
Old Nauarino
Prodino
Niscia
Vatica
Calamata
New Nauarino
Pasaua
Melazza
Pera
MODON
Rafana
CORON
Zarnata
Vitulo
Paguna
Sapienza
Chilafa
Foscolo
Venetico
Maina
Yakaria
Cerigo
ol Cythera
St. Nicolo
C. Matapan
ol Tenarius
Topana
Fundikli
Tower
Carabusa
CUTARI
Explanation
Citys
Cita
Townes
Terre
Castles
Castelli
Monasteries
Monastieri
Ruins
Ruini
Places taken from ye Turks
Luoghi presi dal Turco
Villages
Ville
42
43
44
45
46

UMI

Lorea
Vismo
Aulis
Palio Castro
Eretria
Niloni
Ternice
Cupa
Castel
C. Doro
Calojero
Scio
Sakkis
Mastice
Segegick
Teos
Venetico
St. Helena
Susam Bogas
Nicaria
Andros
Tino
Furnoli
Dragonisi
Megara
ATHENS
C. Mantello
P. Cairo
St. Niccolo
Sira
Micone
Patmos
Macronisi
Delles
Zea
ARCHES
Termia
Antiparos
Paros
Nixsia
Stenosa
C. Schilli
Sidero
Serfu
Serfante
Antimilo
Argentiero
Nio
Morgo
Zinara
Falconero
Polina
Milo
Nampho
Serpe
Stampalia
Caraue
Anio
Sichino
Peteni
Paxamada
Policandro
St. Erino
Zafrana
Rafana
St. Anzolo
Teresia
St. Georgio
Christiana
SEA of CA
Cerigo
C. Sassoso
Falconiera
St. Nicolo
Fodella
Paximadi
C. St. Giouanni
Spada
C. Melech
Trafchia
Palio Castro
Retimo
CANDIA
Spina Longa
St. Theodoro
Caliua
Candia Nouo
Edello
Carabusa
CANEA
CANDIA
Cisnopoli
Labarinth
Bonifacio
Pachino
Comice
Olerno
Cast: Nouo
Gierapetra
Paxmando
ol Claude
Gaideron
40
47
48
49
50

Segegick ol Teos
Colofon
PHILODELPHIA
Alah Shar
Tiria
Koshyenikui
Tripolis
EPHESUS
Ajasluck
Cushada
Cayster R.
Pambook Kulasi ol Hierapolis
Samos
Scalanoua
Germeauli
M. Micale
Nosli
Tekekui ol Trales
Coloſſe ol Chonos
Cursia
Forimaco
Camera
Meander
MAGNESIA
Garoniz
Ballat ol Miletus
Latmus
Laodicea
Eski Hiſar
Mandria
Agatoniſsi
Mellaſs ol Mylaſsa
Degniſli
Laſsulah
Yaran
A Temple dedicated to Apollo Dedimeus
Laſsus
Lero
Menden
Halicarnaſsus Mauſoleo
Hod Aſsin Colloſſe
Capra
Simie
Leuita
Bodrou
Fichio
Gnidus
Phœnix
Stanco
Curio
Piscopia
Nizuri
Cárchi
Gira
Lemonia
RHODES
Bognarbaſhe
Deonia
Staguida
Scarpanto
Sario
Paxmadothi
Caſsio
Sittia
Mauromari
St. Isidoro
Alona
Caſtro
C. Salamon
Chriſtiana ol Letwa
R. Palmer ſculp
A Scale of Engliſh Miles. Scala di Miglia Ingleſe
Barnard Randolph Author
Sold By Richard Palmer In Futwoods Rents near Grayes Inn.
52
53
54
55

THE PRESENT STATE OF THE ISLANDS IN THE ARCHIPELAGO, (*Or ARCHES*) Sea of CONSTANTINOPLE, and Gulph of SMYRNA; With the Islands of CANDIA, and RHODES.

Faithfully Describ'd by

BER. RANDOLPH.

To which is Annexed an INDEX, Shewing the Longitude and Latitude of all the Places in the New *Map* of *Greece* Lately Published by the same *Author*.

Printed at the THEATER in *OXFORD*, 1687.

IMPRIMATUR

JOH. VENN

May 4.

Vice-Can. Oxon.

1687.

A. Terra ferma di Achaja.
B. Citta di Negroponte.
C. Borghi.
D. Caſtello del Scoglio.

A. *Part of* Achaja.
B. *City of* Negroponte.
C. *Suburbs or new Town.*
D. *Caſtle on the Iſlet.*

NEGROPONTE.

LA Citta di Negroponte Capitale dell' Iſola di quel nome, La quale hà doi miglia di Circuito ſenza li Borghi.

NEGROPONTE.

THE City of *Negroponte*, Capital of the Iſland of that Name, is two miles in Circuit, without the Suburbs.

A. Terra ferma d' Achaja.
B. Citta di Negroponte.
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Dalli Greci fu chiamata Calcis & è deviſa dalla Terra ferma della Provincia d' Achaja di un braccio di Mare nominato L' Euripo ò vero il Stretto di Negroponte. Un Imperatore di Coſtantinopoli la donò con tutta L' Iſola alli Signori Venetiani; L' Anno 1204 *per li Grandi Servitii che quella Republica hà reſi al Imperio. Diverſe volte li Turchi minacciorono di pigliarla, mà in riguardo della Fortezza del Sito differirono ſin all' Anno* 1469. *E. Mahometto il Grande mandò una Armata di piu di* 300. *Navi, Gallere, & altri baſtimenti ſottili Comparendo poi Lui in Perſona alla Teſta di Cento e vinti mille huomini Aſſediò la Citta per Mare è per Terra più d'un meſe di continuo, travagliandola in piu forme, & Gli furono dati piu di vinti Aſſalti Generali. Di Preſedio è Guarniggione ui erano più di vinti quatro mille huomini che valoroſamente reſiſterono al Nemico, Sprezzando L' Offerte fattegli per rendere La Piazza. La Citta fù preſa per Aſſalto Generale & a puochiſſimi del Preſidio fù data La Vita. Un Nobile Venetiano di Caſa Erizzo con una picciola parte de ſuoi ſe retirò nel Caſtello del Scoglietto mà non poteva reſiſtere a tante Forze, & havendo il Gran Signore promeſſo di donargli la vita, ſi reſe, & dopo fù per ordine ſuo ſegato per mezzo. Una figlia toltagli fù tagliata in pezzi per non volere aſſentire alla volontà libidinoſa del Tiranno. In queſta Speditione il Turco hà perduta più di quaranta mille huomini. La Citta per hora è ben fortificata con Fortezze nove, Le Fòſſe ſono fatte piu fonde & piu Larghe di quel che erano.*

NEGROPONTE.

THE City of *Negroponte*, Capital of the Iſland of that Name, is two miles in Circuit, without the Suburbs.

By the *Greeks* it was called *Calcis*, and is devided from the main Land of the Province *Achaja* by an Arm of the Sea called the *Euripo*, or Streight of *Negroponte*. An Emperour of *Conſtantinople* gave it, with the whole Iſland, to the *Venetian* Lords, *Anno* 1204. for the great Services that that Republick had render'd to the Empire. Diverſe times the *Turks* threatned to take it, but in regard of the ſtrength of its ſcituation they deſiſted, till the year 1469. *Mahomet the Great* ſent a Fleet of above 300 Ships, Gallys, and ſmaller Veſſels; he in Perſon appeared at the Head of above twice a hundred thouſand men, beſieging the City by Sea and Land above a month, in which time above twenty aſſaults were given. The Garriſon were above twenty four thouſand, who Valiantly reſiſted the Enemy, deſpiſing the offers made them to ſurrender the place. The City was taken by General Storm; very few of the Beſieged were ſpred alive. A Noble *Venetian*, of the Family of *Erizzo*, with a ſmall Party of his, retir'd into the Iſland Caſtle, but could not reſiſt ſo great a Power: And the *Grand Signior* having promiſed to ſpare his life, ſurrender'd himſelf. He was afterwards ſawn aſunder by the *Grand Signiors* command, and his Daughter cut in pieces for refuſing to yield to the luſtful will of that Tyrant. The *Turks* loſt above forty thouſand men in this Siege. The City is now well fortified with new fortifications, and the Ditches made deeper and wider than they formerly were.

Sold by Mr. *Nott* in the *Pall-Mall*, Mr. *Baſſet* at the *George in Fleet-ſtreet*, Mr. *Bennet* at the *Half-Moon* in St. *Paul's Church-yard*, and Mr. *John Hill in Exchange-Alley.*

NEGRO PONTE,
Anciently called
EUBOEA.

IT Lyes to the North of Bœotia extending North West and South East about 120 miles; Its Breadth, at the broadeſt place not above 30. It was taken from the *Venetians* in the year 1471. The ſoil is very fertile, affording all ſorts of Graine, Wine, and Oyle, as likewiſe Fleſh and Fowl; the Sea abounding with Fiſh. Since the *Turks* have had poſſeſſion of it, moſt of the *Greeks* are Fled from the Villages, and Townes; So as the inland places are moſtly ſupplyed by *Albaneſes*, who are the Shepherds, and ſerve the *Turks* at their Farmes. Formerly here were two Citys, and 500. Townes and Villages; Now there is but one, which can be called a City, which is the ancient *Chalcis* and now hath the name of the Iſland; by the *Turks* it is called *Egriboz*. It ſtands on a point of Land, having the Sea two Thirds about it. Betwixt it and the Maine is a ſmall Iſland, with a ſtrong Caſtle. From the Maine to the ſmall Iſland is a bridge built upon ſix good Arches, and thence to the Maine

Caſtle is a draw-bridge about 30 yards Long. The Maine Caſtle is two miles in compaſs, fortified with ſix very large Towers, or Rondells; The walls are high and thick with a dry ditch to the Land, which is almoſt filled up with rubbiſh. To the South of the Caſtle is a new Platt-Forme with ſeverall very large Gunns, which carry ſtone Shot of about 18 inches diameter. When I was there in the year 1676. a Renegado was taken; He was a Greek born on the Iſland of *Candy*; & turned Turk when the *Vizier* was at the Siege of *Candy*; afterwards he marryed at *Scio*, and lived very well; but upon ſome diſcontent he made his eſcape from *Scio*, and got to the Privateers of *Malta*, with whom he lived ſome years; & landing on this Iſland, he with ſome others were ſurprized, and taken. His companions were condemned to the Gallys, but his ſentence was to be ſhott away, out of one of theſe great Gunns, which was accordingly effected.

None but *Turks* and *Jews* live within the Caſtle, where are very ſpacious houſes, and four which deſerve the name of *Seraglios*; One for the Baſha, at the right hand coming into the Caſtle from the Port; One for his Lievetenant or Kiahja; a Third belonging to *Ibrahim Aga*'s Son (of whoſe Father we will ſpeak anon;) and the Fourth, to *Muzlee Aga*; Which are very richly ſet out with carved work and painting. At the latter

latter I was very often entertained upon the following account. *Muzlee Aga* was taken a Slave in the year 1660, & ſold at *Legorne*, where he continued ſeveral years, and ſerved as a Porter about the Streets, paying his Maſter dayly what he got. He won the favour of Mr. *William Mico* (an Engliſh Merchant) who beſides his due, would often give him ſome ſmall matter, & recommended him to others of his friends. *Muzlee Aga* confiding in Mr *Mico*, imparts the circumſtances of his preſent condition to him, telling him he had good freinds, who would redeem him, and withall deſired Mr. *Mico* to uſe his intereſt with his Patron, to be moderate in exacting his Ranſom, giving him a Letter, to be ſent to his friends at *Negro Ponte*, but without his Patron's knowledge. Mr. *Mico* purſuant to his humble Addreſs, did obtaine his ranſom on eaſy terms. Soon after orders came from *Muzlee Aga*'s freinds to buy his ranſom for five hundred pieces of Eight, which they would pay at *Smyrna*. Which was ſhort by two hundred of what was agreed for. Upon *Muzlee Aga*'s obligation Mr. *Mico* frees him, and ſends him to *Smyrna* to Mr. *Richard Langly*; in whoſe houſe he tarried, untill the remainder of the mony was ſent him, which he paid, and went to his friends. I then lived at *Smyrna* with Mr. *Langley*; And now being at *Negro Ponte* ſitting in the Coffee

 houſe,

houſe, one morning, I obſerved him to look very often on me, and riſing from his place he came to me, asking me what Country man I was, from whence I came, and whether I was going. I told him that I was an Engliſh man, come from *Patraſs*, and was going to *Conſtantinople*; Then, ſays he, you are the Man I took you for, and I thank God, that I have an opportunity to requite the kindneſſes, that I have received from your Nation. He would often have me to eat with him. In the year 1679. I was here again, coming from *Athens* I was robb'd by ſome *Albaneſes*. *Muzlee Aga* gets me paſſage on a *Lundra* (built in form like a Galley, more for burthen, and ſayling, than rowing) for *Scio*, ſending aboard 6 henns, 10 oakes, (an oak is about two pound eight ounces Engliſh) of white Bisket, 10 oakes of Wine, a Jarr of Olives, and a Jarr of Pettmeſh, recommending me to the *Reys* (or Maſter) ſaying, *I recommend this man to you, when you ſee him, you ſee me, what you do to him, you do for me, and I will anſwer it, be it good or ill.*

Notwithſtanding their fine houſes in the Caſtle, the *Baſha* has a very large houſe to the N W^{t}. of the Caſtle, near the Gally Haven. In the Caſtle are two Moſques; the one was a Church dedicated to S^{t}. *Mark*. There are ſeverall Wells, but moſt of the water which ſerves to drink is brought in with Jarrs. About a furlong from the

the Caſtle, is the New Town very well built (after the Turkiſh manner) with a large *Bazare* or Market-place. Here are two Moſques, and ſeveral Greek Churches. The Chriſtians here, are thrice the Number of the Turks, and Jews. The Jeſuites have alſo a ſmall Chappel in their houſe; Their care is to look after the Slaves, when the Gallys are there. Between the Caſtle and the Town is their Burying place, ſet out with many fine peeces of Marble, moſt of which are brought from the ruins of *Athens*. The Harbour is very ſecure againſt any wind, it may be ſaid to be a Port for above two miles, the main land being ſo near and the ground good ankor hold. It is ſecured from an Enemy by the Caſtle, which has above twenty good Gunns planted this way. Upon the whole Iſland, there is but one place more, which may be called a Town, which is *Caſtel Roſſo*, by the Turks called *Kiſil Hiſar*. It was formerly called *Cariſtus*, (as the Greeks ſtill call it) ſtanding in a deep Bay, at the S E^{t}. of the Iſland. The Caſtle ſtands on a high and ſteep hill, above a mile from the Sea, having a large plain, which ſtretcheth towards the S W^{t}. But affords little beſides Mulberry trees, whereof there are ſtore. The Town is built ſtragling upon two Mountains. Moſt of the houſes are very mean, being made of red earth, dryed in the Sun. The Caſtle is to the Eaſtward ſtanding very advantageouſly to defend it

ſelf

ſelf againſt an Enemy. The Bay is open to the South Winds. Veſſels which come from *Canea*, *Malvaſia*, *Napoli*, *Athens*, or other parts, that way, and bound for *Conſtantinople*, do uſually put in here to inquire for news of Privateers. For from the Mountains, to the North of the Caſtle, in a clear day may be ſeen the high Land of *Scio*; and no Veſſel can paſs the Streight of *Andros*, but what is ſeen from hence. Small Veſſels uſe to come here for ſhelter againſt the Privateers, but have been carryed away by them in the night; to prevent which one *Ibrahim Aga*, at his own charge, built a Fort of an Octagon figure with two Teer of Guns, 16 Guns in each Teer. After he had finiſhed it, an order came from the *Grand Signior* to have him Strangled. He had ſome Private Enemy who gave the *Grand Signior* to underſtand, that he had ſome bad thoughts, in building this Fort. His Eſtate was all confiſcated; But through the interceſſion of great freinds it was moſt part recovered for the uſe of his Son, who lived at *Negro Ponte*.

To the W^t. of this Place, is a large Bay called *Porto Buffolo*, which is able to contain many thouſand ſhips. A Greek Prieſt told me that *Xerxes* had here above 1500 ſaile of ſhips, and other Veſſels of warr. Cloſe by the water ſide, to the Eaſtward, are a great many marble Pillars; All ſhips that come to lade *Velania* (i.e. dryed Acorns) carry

carry ſome away. Two miles to the North of the Port are a great many ruins more, and ſeveral foundations of walls.

On a Mountain more Northerly is a great wall, above three miles about, and cloſe by it is a Village called *Cupa.* The ruined place they told me was called *Amatos.* To the North are ſeveral good Ports, and there the Inhabitants live more ſecure than to the South. They reckon to be upon the whole Iſland not above 60000 ſoules, of which not above 10000 *Turks*, who moſt live under the command of the Caſtles at *Negro Ponte*, and *Caſtel Roſſo.* Here is abundance of ſilks made, moſt of which is carryed to *Conſtantinople*, towards payment of their tribute, and *Decimos.* The *Grand Signor*'s Revenue from this great Iſland, is about 100000 Dollars. As to the Tides motion at the Bridg, I will not trouble the Reader with the ſeveral opinions, that men have about it; only that it has been obſerved by ſeveral others, as well as my ſelf, that ſometimes it will paſs contrary at the one ſide to the other, and this commonly on a Southerly wind. The next Iſland we come to in rank to the Eaſt is

ANDROS.

This keeps its name, being called by the Turks *Endros.* The Inhabitants are all Greeks, having a

good large Town to the N E^{t}. with no other walls, but thoſe of their houſes, which join together. At the end of the lanes are Gates, which every night are ſhut, to keep out the Privateers. In the Mountains are ſeveral ſmall Villages, which are built ſo convenient as they can ſee an Enemy, long before he comes; ſo they have time to hide themſelves, and the beſt of their goods, in places made by their Induſtry in the Rocks. Upon the whole Iſland there are not above 3000 Inhabitants, They have a great many Mulberry trees, and ſome years make above 10000 pound of Silk. They agree at *Conſtantinople* for about 10000 Dollars yearly, tho it ſtands them in above 12000: beſides what the Privateers ſteal from them. Corn and Wine are here very plentifull, but their main ſtock is raiſed from Silk, and Cattle. with the latter, and other proviſions they ſupply *Tine*. There are ſeveral good Harbours for ſmall Veſſels, but only one for ſhips, which is to the S E^{t}.

TINE, *formerly called* TENOS.

And by the Turks *Stendill*, lyes to the S E^{t}. of *Andros*, being about 70 miles in compaſs, and the higheſt land of any of the Iſlands in the *Archipelago*. It is under the Venetian Government and withſtood the *Turks* all the warrs; notwithſtand-

ſtanding they landed their Army ſeveral times. In the year 1658. the Captain *Baſha* came to a Port to the N^h. called *La Colebitre*, when in the night he landed 6000 men, hoping to ſurprize them; But the vigilant Iſlanders ſoon fled from their habitations, and betook themſelves to the Caſtle, ſurrounding the hill, under the great Gunns. The *Proveditore* diſpatcht away a *Felucca* to acquaint the Captain General at *Argentiero*; and the *Turks* finding they could not take the Caſtle, deſtroyed the Country, burnt the houſes, and carryed away about 10 ſlaves. The Caſtle ſtands on a high rock on the top of the Mountain. It is much higher than any other part of the Iſland, ſo as it may be diſcerned at both ſides of the Iſland. Upon any occaſion of rejoycing, Fires were made upon the top of the Caſtle, which have been ſeen at the Iſland of *Scio*. The Inhabitants are moſt Greeks, but theſe the greateſt part are Roman Catholicks, who have *here* a Biſhop. His Palace is at a place called *Campos*, to the N W^t. of the Caſtle, diſtant from it about 3 miles. There are above thirty Villages upon this Iſland, and above 20000 ſouls. Thoſe of the Greek Religion are to the Eaſtward end of the Iſland, having many pleaſant Villages; though ſeated among Rocks. *Tine* hath but one Port, which is ſecure for ſhipping. It lyes in the ſtrait of *Andros*, called *Palermo*. But the Road,

where the ſhips uſually come to unload, is called S^t. *Niccolo*, about 6 miles South from the Caſtle to the Eaſt is S^t. *Zuanni*, a ſmall Port for Boats. To the North is another called *La Cullebithra*. This Iſland has ever been a great Eye-ſore to the *Turks*. In the late Warr of *Candia*, ſeveral Brigantines were mann'd out of this place; which did continually torment the *Turks* in all their Quarters. A famous Privateer, called *Georgio Maria*, was a terror to all the ſea-Towns about the *Archipelago*; He was of *Corſica*, of a good Family. He came into the ſervice of the *Venetians* with a ſmall *Briganteen*, called the *Lepetto* (or little Fox) his ſucceſs was ſo great, that he built at *Bagnio* a place for ſlaves made ſquare, to the Eaſt of the City on the hill, in which was an account of upwards 4000 that he had brought out of *Turky* into ſlavery, of which he gave the tenth to the Generall. From a ſmall Veſſel he came to command a ſquadron of three ſhips and Eleven *Briganteens*. I will not give you an account at large of his ſeveral Victories, if I ſhould, it would ſwell my Narrative to too great a Volume. I will therefore only give you a Relation of his Death. In the year 1667 *Georgio Maria* had been very ſucceſful againſt the *Turks*, carrying away whole Towns at a time, ſo as complaint was carryed from all parts to *Conſtantinople*, where his name was in every ſea-faring-mans mouth.

The

The Captain *Baſha* had particular orders to ſearch for him, and being at *Scio*, advice was brought him, that *Georgio Maria* with his little Armado was at the Iſlands in the Bay of *Edremitt*. The Perſon, who brought the news, had a Gratuity order'd him; and immediatly all things were order'd for departure, but the *Baſha* only, and the man that brought the news did know for what place they were going. There was in Port at *Scio* 36 Gallys, and ſix ſhips of *Tripoli*. The Captain *Baſha* ſent orders to the ſhips, to be ready to ſayle with his Gallys. There being little wind the *Gallys* towed the ſhips, till they were paſt the Iſland of *Scio*, and drawing neare the Iſland *Metelino*, with a ſmall gale, they ſayled cloſe by *Molives*. The Sentinells on the Iſlands made fires to give notice to *Georgio Maria*, and ſoon came themſelves with the news, that the *Turkiſh* fleet was coming towards thoſe Iſlands. *Georgio Maria* eaſily believed it, and in a little time provided himſelf, notwithſtanding he was before getting ready to carine his ſhip. With the help of his *Briganteens* he gets his ſhips out to the North of the Iſlands, ordering the *Briganteens* to ſhift for themſelves; taking his laſt farewell of them. The Fight was very ſharp above 6 hours. *Georgio Maria* was kill'd, and his body thrown over board, (as he had deſired his friends to do) that it might not come into the hands of the *Turks*,

his ſhip was taken, another was ſunk, and the third made its eſcape into the Bay of *Smyrna*, and ſo to *Tine*. Of the Turks were killed and wounded above two thouſand, of which in the *Tripoly* ſhips above 300. In the ſhip where *Georgio Maria* was, (of 200 men) not above 20 were taken alive, and thoſe moſt of them wounded. After this Victory the Captain *Baſha* went to *Conſtantinople*, towing up the ſhip in great Triumph at his Gallys Stern, as he paſt the *Serraglio* point. No man ſince *Scanderbeigh* has been ſo great a plague to the *Turks*. His loſs was generally lamented by the *Venetians*, but eſpecially by thoſe of this Iſland, whom he very much inriched. He was made a Knight of S^t^. *Mark*, for the good ſervice he had done the *Venetians* againſt the *Turks*. The Inhabitants of *Tine* are better to paſs than any other of the Iſlanders, paying only their tenths to the *Venetians*. They make great quantitys of Silk and Wine, but have not corn nor wood to ſubſiſt a month, being ſupplyed from other Iſlands, and parts of the Maine, cloſe by them. Since the peace between the *Venetians* and *Turks*, they have conſented to pay to the Captain *Baſha* a preſent of five hundred Dollars yearly, which was anciently a cuſtom. Here is a Noble *Venetian* Governour, who hath the title of *Proveditore*, and judges in all civil matters; but Appeals are allowed of for any buſineſs that exceeds a hundred Ducats,

Ducats, and then the ſuit may be removed to *Venice*: All criminal cauſes are judged by the *Inquiſitor*, who reſides at *Suda*, an Iſland in a Bay near *Candia*. In the year 1670 I came hither from *Negro Ponte*, Illmo. *Signior Dominico Diedo* was *Proveditore*, who lived in very great ſtate. I had the honour to dine with him ſeveral times, being introduced by *Padre Emanuel* a Jeſuite, and Captain *Beneditto Neſte* a *Legorneſs*. The former I had often ſeen at the Jeſuites Convent, and at the *Engliſh* Ambaſſadors houſe at *Galatta* of *Conſtantinople*. He was here in great Eſteem, being a learned *Scholar*, a great *Traveller*, and an Experienced *Phyſician*; he had an eminent intereſt, as well in *Turky*, as in *Chriſtendom*: having an Univerſal correſpondence in moſt places of *Europe*, and *Aſia*. He would entertaine all Strangers of what Nation, or Religion ſoever, and gave me ſo good an account, of my own Country, as few of my own Countrymen abroad have been able to give me the like. He never would diſcourſe of Religion, nor give his opinion to any, but thoſe who defired it. The *Proveditore* has his Palace in the Caſtle, very pleaſantly ſeated; above it is the Rock and Caſtle called S^t. *Helens*, which commands the lower Caſtle. To this Fort you go up by ſteps cut out of the Rock. There is no water but what is in ciſterns, or brought in upon Aſſes backs. Here

is

is a Bay to the W^{t}. of S^{t}. *Niccolo* called *La Sciogna*, where are the Foundations of a very large Temple which was dedicated to *Neptune*.

MICONE.

Keeps its name, lying to the S E^{t}. of *Tine*, about 12 miles diſtant, being near 40 miles about. It has but one Town bearing the name of the Iſland, which is at the N W^{t}. part, without any Fortification. It is a large Town, having many *Greek Churches*, and one *Latine Church*, which ſerves when any Privateers come; for here are very few other than of the *Greek Religion*. Moſt of the Inhabitants are Privateers, who ſerve with the *Legorneſes* and *Malteſes*, leaving their women to their own diſcretion, and the Civility of ſtrangers. The chief product of the Iſlands is Wine, Corne, and Fruit. The *Venetians* uſually in time of peace come with their ſhips, and provide themſelves with wine. But the greateſt of their profit is from Privateers. The women are here very Beautiful, and want not for husbands. Thoſe, who go to ſea, are the younger ſort of their men, and when they have well ſtock't themſelves with gaine, come and ſpend it here. This Iſland is very near the Road from *Conſtantinople*, and *Egypt*, and ſeldom is it free from Privateers. Great complaint has been made to the Port, and every

every year the Captain *Baſha* did threaten them; but the crafty old men (whom they call their *Vecchiardi*) uſe to meet the *Baſha* at *Scio*, in a ſad condition, complayning that they muſt leave the Iſland in caſe the *Grand Signior* did not allow them a Caſtle and Garriſon; pretending they could not command in their own houſes, while the Privateers were there: and repreſenting their condition in a moſt deplorable manner, for ſeveral years they prevented the Captain *Baſha* from coming to Viſit them, injoying their time in the beſt manner they could. In the year 1680 in the month of *September*, one *Anzolo Maria*, takes a *Saik*, which came from *Alexandria*, very richly loaden, which *Saik* he carrys to *Micone*, where he divided the prize amongſt his Companions, letting the *Reys* (or Maſter who was a Greek of *Metelino*) have his freedom to depart. The *Reys* pretended he would go for *Venice*, and to have paſſage thither, he would paſs to *Tine*, telling *Anzolo Maria* that he had no mony to defray his expence, and ſo defired his charity. *Anzolo Maria* gave him 10 Dollars, with which he departed for *Tine*, where he found a Boat ready to ſaile for *Scio*. Upon which he imbarques, and arrived there the next morning. Here he findes the Captain *Baſha* ready to go for *Conſtantinople*; to him he runs, giving him an account of the loſs he had ſuſtained from *Anzolo Maria*, whom he left

but two days before at *Micone*. No ſooner had the Captain *Baſha* notice, but immediatly he gives the ſigne for departure. About midnight he ſailes from *Scio*, and the next day about noon came before *Micone*. The weather being rainy and thick, he was not ſeen by the *Miconiotes*, till he was almoſt in the Haven; But comes into the Harbour to the Southward of the Town, and immediatly landed 2000 *Levents* (Soldiers of the Gallies) to take poſſeſſion of all the Boates and other Veſſels, that were in the Harbour before the Town. While *Anzolo Maria* was at dinner with his friends, news was brought him, that the Captain *Baſha* was arrived at the back ſide of the Town, and had landed his *Levents*; upon which he immediatly went to a Point of land where was a ſmall fiſher boat, in which he and another man put to Sea, and notwithſtanding the Seas run very high, they paſſed over to *Delos*, in ſight of all the Gallys; the wind being ſo ſtrong as none of the Gallys could get out to purſue him, and moſt thought it impoſſible he could eſcape drowning.

We leave him to his Fate, and come back to *Micone*, where the Scene is ſtrangely alter'd ſince morning, when all had their beſt attir's on, ſinging and dancing in every houſe. Now they had all unſtript themſelves, ſeeking places to hide their fine clothes, and husbands, whoſe ſinging

was

was turned into weeping and wailing. The *Vecchiardi* were ſent for, to whom the Captain *Baſha* ſaid, *Bring me Anzolo Maria immediatly, or I will hang you up at the Gally-yard.* The Captain *Baſha*'s name was *Kaplan Baſha*, he was a man of great Reſolution, and ſubject to Paſſion. The *Vecchiardi* ſummon'd all the inhabitants, ordering the Prieſts to excommunicate all thoſe who ſhould conceal *Anzolo Maria*, or any of his companions, and not bring them out before the Captain *Baſha*. Ten of his intimate companions were found, and carryed aboard the *Baſha*'s Gallys; None of theſe knew of *Anzolo Maria*'s eſcape, nor did value their lives, to ſave his. Moſt of them were *Venetians*, and *Sclavonians*; the *Baſha* ordered them to be put in Irons till next morning, and that night every houſe in the town was ſearched, not a Cheſt but what was emptied and the Vaults in the Churches open'd to look for Privateers, ſo as that night above two hundred men were clapt into Irons. The wife of *Anzolo Maria*, and her Mother, were put into the Cuſtody of the *Kiahja* that night. Next morning the Captain *Baſha* ſent again for the *Vecchiardi*, threatning to hang them, if they did not produce *Anzolo Maria*. *They told him that he was certainly got out of the Iſland in a ſmall Boat, and without queſtion muſt have periſhed in the Sea.* Then he ordered the 10 men, which were Comrades of *Anzolo Maria*,

to be brought before him. To the firſt he ſaid; *Confeſs if you know where your Captain is, and you ſhall have your liberty.* To which he boldly anſwered; *That he knew not, and if he did know, he would ſooner looſe his life, than diſcover him.* Again ſays the *Baſha*, *if you do not diſcover to me where he is, immediatly your head ſhall be ſeparated from your body.* He anſwered boldly, *I am in your power, you may do what you pleaſe with me, and if I might have my choice, I had rather dye than be your Slave.* He was immediatly beheaded in the preſence of his Companions, thereby to terrifie them. A ſecond came, to whom the *Baſha* offer'd as to the firſt, but he was in the ſame tune with his companion. Then ſayes the *Baſha*, *upon my word* (taking his beard in his hand) *if any one of you diſcover to me where* Anzolo Maria *is, you ſhall have your libertys, and mony to carry you out of the Country*; But they all were of the firſt mans reſolution. At firſt the *Baſha* reſolved to take away all their lives, but upon more mature conſideration, he only condemned them to the Gallys. After theſe was brought a Chirurgion who had often cured *Anzolo Maria* of his wounds, he was laid down and thraſh't on the Feet with ſmall ſticks 100 blows; then was brought to the *Baſha*, who order'd the Executioner to be preſent, threatning him to have his head taken off, if he did not find out *Anzolo Maria.* The Chirurgion told him he had

had not ſeen him, in above three days, he was then laid down again,and received two hundred ſtripes on the Buttocks, two hundred on the Belly, and being in a Swoon, he was carred away. Thus was he uſed for three days. All the fleſh of his feet came off, his belly was much bliſter'd, and his Buttocks were like unto *Carbonados*. I ſaw him before he was perfectly cured, and from his mouth, and ſeveral of the *Vecchiardi*, I had this account. The wife of *Anzolo Maria*, and her Mother, to make them confeſs, were ſerved as follows. They were ſtript and put into two pair of Greek breeches, which were drawn up above their knees, the upper part tyed above their breaſts,and their hands tied up to a Poſt. Into each pair of breeches, was put a young Kittling, which were beaten with ſmall ſticks,which made them leap up and down about the Breeches, and exercize their claws upon the womens bodys. Thrice were they thus ſerved. For a week did the *Baſha* continue in this Iſland, and carryed away with him what riches he could find, (pretending they belonged to *Anzolo Maria*) with 100 young men that had been with the Privateers. He threatned the *Vecchiardi*, that if he heard, that they received *Anzolo Maria*, or ſuffered the Privateers to come upon the Iſland, he would hang every one of them, and make their

Children Slaves. About a fortnight after the *Baſha's* departure *Anzolo Maria* came with 6 Brigantines, ordering his wife to go over to *Tine* and to reſide there; The Poor Greeks dare not preſume to oppoſe him, or any other Privateers; ſo miſerable is the condition of theſe poor people.

To the Weſt of *Micone* about 5 miles is the little Iſland *Delles*; the Italians call it *Li delli* in the plural number, including the Iſland *Rhena* with it.

DELLES *or* DELLOS.

Is a very ſmall Iſland, not inhabited, yet are there abundance of Conies. In this Iſland are the ruins of the Temple of *Apollo*, whereof S^r. *George Wheeler* hath given a full account. The Ruins are carryed away by all ſhips who come to anchor there, ſo as part are in *England*, *France*, *Holland*, but moſt at *Venice*.

NICSIA, *formerly called* NAXOS.

Is about 30 miles to the Southward of *Micone*, being above 80 miles about. Moſt part of it is very high land; yet it hath a great many pleaſant, and fruitful plains. Here is no ſecure Port, ſo that they are free from the Plague of the Privateers. It is moſt inhabited by Romaniz'd Greeks. The Jeſuits have here a very fine Church in the Town, with a large houſe. The cheif Town ſtand's

ſtand's to the N W^{t}. on a Point jetting into the Sea, to the W^{t}. of which is a ſmall Iſland, where is a great Portal, an heap of Marble, being the ruins of a Temple dedicated to *Bacchus*, who they ſay was born here. Without the City is a Monaſtery of *Franciſcan Fryers*, who did belong to the *Fryery* of S^{t}. *Catharina* in *Candy*. Here is an Arch-Biſhop, who lives very well, having a houſe in the Town, and another in the Country, about 10 miles to the Eaſtward. Several Gentlemen of the Family of the *Genoveſes* live here, amongſt whom are ſome *Fieſchi*. The Jeſuits have great poſſeſſions here, and thro' means of the *French* Ambaſſador, have got a command from the Grand *Signior*, that none of his Officers ſhall moleſt them; they paying their Tribute yearly at *Conſtantinople*. This Iſland is called by the *Italian* Mariners *Bacchus*'s Iſland, for the plenty of wine there, as well as for its being the place of his birth. A *French* Merchant bought 5000 Barrells of wine, while I was there, which coſt him but half a Dollar *per* Barrel, which is about half a Crown *Engliſh* for 15 Gallons of good wine; Proviſion of all ſorts is very plentifull; Partridges and other fowls are here in abundance; and they live the beſt of any of the Iſlanders next to thoſe of *Tine* and *Scio*. Yet are they but few in number, there not being upon the whole Iſland above five thouſand inhabitants.

To

To the W^t. of *Nicſia*, about 10 miles is the Iſland of

PAROS, *by the Turks call'd* BAZO.

It is about 50 miles in compaſs, lying in length moſt North and South. Here are two good Harbours; that to the North is the Port for *Nicſia*, where is a pretty well built Town, which hath the beſt Church of any place in all theſe Iſlands, built all of Marble after the Model of S^t. *Sophia* of *Conſtantinople*. (as thoſe who have not ſeen the latter tell you.) They give you a pleaſant ſtory, *viz.* The Maſter workman that built S^t. *Sophia*, had a Servant that was of *Paros*, whoſe induſtry had brought him to that perfection in his art, as that he was reſolved to ſhew his skill in his own Country. When he had finiſht the Church he invited his Maſter to view it, upon which his Maſter takes a Voyage from *Conſtantinople*, and having well ſurvey'd the Building, he finds a fault in the maine. Upon which, the man caſts himſelf down from the top and broke his neck. His tomb they ſhew you at the entrance of the Church. Much like this, is the ſtory of him, that built the high ſteeple at *Bruges*, in *Flanders*. When it was finiſhed, one told the maſter workman that it was not upright, whereupon he threw himſelf down from the top of the ſteeple: (a pretty way to be talked off)

But

But let us return to *Paros*. Here are very large Quarries of moſt delicate white marble. Here were all the ſtones cut, which built the Temple of *Apollo*, and other coſtly buildings on *Delles*. They tell you that the Temple of *Diana* was built with the marble of this place. Here the privateers come not ſo often to moleſt them, as at *Micone*; yet fare they alike with other Iſlanders, for the Turks ſpare none, and will have pretentions on all, whether the Privateers come or no; by which means they hinder the inhabitants here from being too rich. They are of the Greek Religion, having ſeveral Churches, and Monaſteries.

ANTIPAROS.

Had formerly a large Town upon it, which the Inhabitants abandoned, by reaſon of great taxes that were laid upon them from the the Turks. But they are again returned and have now a ſmall Town.

MORGO, *formerly called* AMORGOS.

Lyes to the South of *Nicſia* about 30 miles, being in compaſs between 50 and 60. Formerly it was very well inhabited, having two Towns and ten Villages, but in the late Warr betwixt the *Venetians* and *Turks*, it is much diſpeopled, having now but one Town and ſome ſmall Villages. The Ground is very good, and will bring

forth any thing that is planted; But the Privateers are ſo continually plaguing them, that poor Souls, they have not ſufficient to pay their tribute. The Port is very convenient, and ſecure againſt bad weather. To the South is a high Mountain, on which there is a Sentinell to give notice, if they ſee any ſhips coming from the North or South, and ſo they are ſoon out upon their backs.

LEVITA, ZINARA *and* NIZARI.

Are three good Iſlands, but very thinly inhabited, for they are in the way of the ſhips of *Barbary*, who not only take what the Iſland produceth, but will alſo carry away their Children, ſaying they are Baſtards of the *Malteſes* and *Legorneſes*.

PISCOPIA, *formerly called* THOLOS

Is a very pleaſant Iſland, producing great quantities of Cyprus trees, with the loveliеſt Oranges and Lemons of any part in the *Archipelago*. Here is a Fountain which hath a water that doth weigh near three Ounces in the Pound leſs than any water of the Iſlands about it. Here is but one Town inhabited by *Greeks*. Formerly it was a Biſhops See, but of late 'tis come under the Biſhop of *Rhodes*, as is alſo *Gira*, *Carchi*, *Lemonia* and *Simia*.

Stancoi,

STANCOI, *formerly called* COOS.

Is a very large Iſland near 80 miles about, lying to the Weſt of the Bay of *Halicarnaſſus*. Though *Rhodes* exceeds it in bigneſs, this doth that as much in beauty; moſt part of it being low land, in compariſon to the other Iſlands about it. Here are woods of Cyprus trees, of a great many years ſtanding, and the *Turks* are ſo pleaſed with them that they will not ſuffer them to be cut down. The Inhabitants are *Turks*, *Greeks*, and ſome *Jews*. There are ſeveral Villages inhabited by the *Greeks*, and one large Town, with a ſtrong Caſtle, neer the Haven which hath the name of the Iſland. A little above the Caſtle is a very large, and rich *Seraglio* for the Governour; cloſe to which runs a ſmall Rivulet, which is very clear, and not deep. Here are 20 very large Plane trees, that make a moſt dellicate ſhade, and being on a riſing ground may be ſeen at a great diſtance. Here is one very large tree which the *Turks* call *Kavak agatz*, the body is above 30 foot about, ſpreading its boughs to a great diſtance, under the boughs are 12 very ſtately Marble pillars to ſupport them; but it appears they were for a Temple, for part of a wall is yet remaining. The *Turks* make this their place for recreation in hot weather, there being ſeveral ſhops for Barbers, and where Coffee and Sher-

bett is ſold, The River head is within musket ſhot of theſe trees. At each ſide are many pleaſant gardens full of all ſorts of delicious fruits, Oranges and Lemons are in great abundance, Lemons are ſold for half a Dollar the thouſand. All ſhips that go from *Conſtantinople* and thoſe parts, bound to *Egypt*, or that come from Egypt and bound upwards, uſually call in here, it being allmoſt the midd way between *Rhodes* and *Scio*. The Port is ſecured with a good Mote, which (to wonder) is kept in repair. No Chriſtian is ſuffer'd to go into the Caſtle, ſo the *Cadde* hath his houſe without. Every night here is very good watch kept, and the Privateers dare not venture to come neer, for here are Gallys, or ſhips of *Barbary* almoſt continually. In ſome Maps I find this Iſland called *Lango*; from whence they derive the word I know not; for as the *Turks* call it *Stancoi*, the Greeks do *Stincos*.

RHODES.

Lyes about 15 miles from the *Aſian* ſhore, and 110 from the Iſland of *Candia*, being 120 miles in circumference. It was taken from the Chriſtians in the year 1522. After a valiant, and Chriſtian-like defence againſt *Mahomet* the great, it ſurrender'd to *Solyman* the *Magnificent*, who could only brag that he had won the Town, for his loſs of men was very great. The *City* hath the name of

of the Iſland, being ſeated in a Bay to the N E. part of the Iſland, having a moſt delightful Port with two ſtrong Caſtles at the entrance, where formerly ſtood that famous *Coloſſus*, between whoſe legs ſhips with a full ſaile might paſs into the Haven. After the *Turks* became Maſters of it, moſt of the Inhabitants made their Eſcape, ſome to *Italy*, others to *Candia*, leaving the Iſland almoſt quite uninhabited. The *Turks* have ſince granted great privileges to thoſe that will come and inhabit it, ſo that many Greeks are returned, and it is now very well peopled. The *Baſha* hath the Revenues of the Iſland, and ſome other ſmall Iſlands adjacent, towards the maintaining five Gallys. The *Baſha*'s name was *Cochiuk Memett Ogle*, he had a great love for his Slaves, not ſuffering any to abuſe them. To the North of the Town he has built a large *Bagno* very comodious for them, where is a very neat chappel with two Altars, one for the Roman Prieſts, the other for the Greek. Here are many *Jews* who live within the Caſtle, but the Greeks are all in the Suburbs. The Walls are in very bad repair.

SIMIE.

Is a ſmall Iſland which is in a Bay to the N W. of *Rhodes*, about 8 miles diſtant from the *Aſian* ſhore, from which it was ſeparated (as they ſay) by an Earth-quake. It hath but one Town upon

the Iſland, and that but ſmall. Their chief livelyhood is by diving for Spunges, of which they make great merchandize, ſupplying all parts in the *Levant*, from whence they are brought to moſt places in *Europe*. They will dive 15 fathom under water being brought up to this profeſſion from their childhood, they reckon thoſe the beſt of men, who can longeſt keep under water. I was a paſſenger in the *Zante* Friggat with Captain *Robert Wilkinſon*, from *Venice* to *Conſtantinople*; thro' bad weather we ſprung a leak, which we could not come to ſtop unleſs we landed moſt of our Goods. Being at anchor in the Port of *Milo*, and continually pumping, a *Greek* Prieſt told the Captain that he would undertake to gett a man that ſhould ſtop the leak, tho it were at the keele of the ſhip; the Captain offer'd him fifty pieces of eight to get it done out of hand. Next morning the Prieſt brings one of the Iſlanders; he firſt took a good ſwig at the bottle, and by our directions he ſoon found out the hole, he ordered a piece of lead to be cut ſquare, and daubed with oakham and tarr, which he nayled over the leak ſo as our ſhip was again very ſound. He firſt put the nailes into the lead, then diving, by degrees drove them into the ſhip ſide. He was ſome times above a minute under water. When they hear of any Veſſel's being caſt away, the firſt fair weather, they go to the place, and agree

agree with the Inhabitants, to whom they give the tenths of what they ſhall get and keep the reſt. The *Baſha* of *Candia* gave them 200 dollars for diving to get the Guns of the *Thereſia*, a French ſhip blown up at *Standia*.

SCARPANTO.

Lyes almoſt midd-way between *Candia* and *Rhodes*. It was formerly called *Carpathos*, being above 80 miles in circumference. There is no ſecure harbour for Gallys, or ſmall Veſſels; But for ſhips there is a good Port to the Eaſtward, where the Town ſtands on a high hill, having a ruined Caſtle. The whole Iſland is Mountains, on which are ſeveral Greek Monaſterys, one of which ſtands to the North, dedicated to S^t. *Athanaſius*; which maintaines above 40 *Callojeroes*. The inhabitants are very poor, and ſeldom free from the viſits of the Privateers. Any ſhips which put in here may have all proviſion very cheap; Partridges at half a dollar a hundred alive. They ſay that the City of *Rhodes* was carried from this Iſland, that is the Marble: Here the Mountains are moſt Marble, and to thoſe that come from the South, they make a glorious ſhew, the Sun ſhining upon them. Not a quarter of the Iſland is inhabited; nor are there above three thouſand Inhabitants.

To the South West part of this is the Island of

CASSIO *or* CASOS.

Tho 'tis but a small Island, yet it abounds in all things necessary for life. The middle of the Island is almost a plain, well planted with Olive trees, and Vine-yards; with all sorts of Fruits. To the West are five small Islands, amongst which is very good riding for ships. These Islanders have obtained a great favour from the Port, by means of a Favorite of *Solyman* the *Magnificent*, who obtained a Command, that none of the tribute-Masters should molest them, they shewing a discharge, for 1000 dollars yearly to be paid at *Constantinople* for all taxes. Yet are they but poor, (or at least pretend so) Here is a Monastery of *Candiotes*, who came from the City of *Settia*, when that City was destroyed; They live here very well, and have the enjoyment of their possessions on the Island of *Candia*, paying only the tenths to the *Turks*.

STAMPALIA *called anciently* ASTYPALA.

Is 80 miles in circumference, being very mountanous. It hath but one Town, and that but a very small one. The Port is large, being to the North, yet not of the best anchor hold, being full of small Rocks. The *Turks* coming to receive tribute from these people, but they having notice

notice retire into the Mountains, leaving nothing of worth behind them. Some years ſince they have agreed to give 1000 dollars *per ann.*

NIO, NAMPHO, S^t. ERINO (*or* S^t. TORINO) *and* POLICANDRO.

Are good Iſlands, but they are continually plagued with the Privateers; ſo as all that their land doth produce, will but ſerve to pay their taxes; if any can be ſaid to have the preheminence, it is S^t. *Erino*, here being ſeveral Merchants, who have ſome power amongſt the *Malteſes*, and drive a ſmart trade; buying up prize goods: they carry them, and ſell them at *Scalanova*, and other places in *Aſia*, bringing for returns cotton, which is here wrought into Dimitys, and which are the beſt in all the *Archipelago*; great quantitys goe yearly to *Candia*, *Zante*, and other places. Theſe Merchants alſo agree at *Conſtantinople* for the tribute of the whole Iſland. Moſt ſtrangers are given to underſtand, the whole Iſland is enchaunted; ſuch terrifying noiſes are ſomtimes heard, and the ſhips moorings to the ſhoare being often loſed. A Dutch ſhip being in the *Venetians* ſervice came to anchor in the Bay, making a harſor faſt to one of the Rocks, and having underſtood how other Veſſels were uſed to be ſerved, the Maſter had two men a ſhoar to watch leaſt any ſhould cut his harſor.

In the night there came a Catt to the water ſide, one of the *Dutch-men* flings a ſtone at the Catt. hit it, and imagined that it was dead. Immediatly came down certain over-grown Catts, and ſo plagued the Dutch-men, that they called to their ſhip for help, upon which the Boat came a ſhoar, to carry the man aboard; but before they could come, one of the men was almoſt dead. Many ſuch things the *Venetian* marriners give an account of, having had the Cables very often cut cloſe to the ſhip. Which yet may be done in the night by a man ſwimming from the ſhoar. This Iſland has ſuffered very much by Earthquakes, a great part being ſwallowed up. One part of it was blown up into the air, which deſtroyed a whole Town with the Inhabitants.

MILO, *called formerly* MELOS.

Is a large Iſland, being between 80 and 90 miles in circumference. The *Turks* call it *Digirmenlick* or *Mill Iſland*; *Milo* alſo in the Vulgar Greek ſignifies a *Mill*. From hence yearly, great quantitys of mill-ſtones are carryed to *Conſtantinople*. The land is indifferent good for corn, and oyl, but the wine is very ordinary. The land is not very high, only to the South are two Mountains, which to thoſe who come from *Cerigo*, ſeem like the tops of two Sugar loaves. It has a very faire Harbour, large, and ſecure againſt all

all winds. Here Privateers do uſually come to make up their Fleets, and it is moſt commonly their Rendezvous, at their firſt coming into the *Archipelago*. There is but one Town, which ſtands in a very fine plaine, being very well built with good ſtone. The *Capuchins* have a Church, and Convent; The Privateers continually bring them ſome preſents, and moſt of the Iſlanders give them a great deal of Reſpect. The Greeks have ſeveral Monaſteries, one of which ſtands on a Mountain to the South. From whence in a clear day the Iſland of *Candia* may be diſcern'd. The Privateers had made this place their chief Rendezvous for ſeveral years, to almoſt the ruine of the Iſland; but of late have not ſo much frequented it. The women are equal in beauty with any in the *Archipelago*, and pretend to exceed others in breeding; moſt of them ſpeaking *Italian*. The men are induſtrious, taking great pains to work their ground, it being worſer ſoil here than in any of the Iſlands, occaſioned from the Sulphurous nature of it. Here are ſeveral hot places for men to ſweat, at the ſide of Hills, which in ſome places are ſo hot, as to roſt an Egg, if put between the hollow of ſome ſtones. All the whole Iſland is eſteemed to have fire under it, which is thought to conſume the ſtones, which are very like to Honeycombs, being all hollow. The Inhabitants are not above 5000. Very ſeldom do the *Turks* come

to diſturb them, for they take care to ſend their Taxes to *Scio* to be ready againſt the Captain *Baſha* comes thither. About 5 miles to the North of this Iſland is a ſmall Iſland called

ARGENTIERO.

Which lyes in length N°. and S°. having another Iſland to the Eaſt called *Polina*, tho moſt known by the name of *Iſola Bruciata*, or *burnt Iſland*, between theſe Iſlands is a very good road for ſhips, and Gallys. The *Venetian* Armada did much frequent this place, it lying ſo convenient that they might go to Sea with any wind, in caſe an Enemy ſhould come to attacque them; for they have a cuſtom never to be in any Haven, or Port where they may be penn'd in; unleſs it be under ſome of their Caſtles, or in ſome of their own Iſlands. On both theſe Iſlands there is a continual watch (when the Armada is there) which make ſigns with ſmoak for every ſaile which they ſee; the ſhips which come from *Turky*, they will examine them. In the year 1664 I was a paſſenger aboard the little *Hunter*, *Roger Hutſon* of *Plymouth* Maſter, bound from *Smirna* to *Legorne*. We being off of the Iſland of *Angentiero*, a Felucca came to informe themſelves of News from *Turky*, we acquainted them of what we knew and departed. But the wind changed Weſterly, ſo our Maſter put back and he came to anchor

anchor at the North of *Millo* at a place called *Porto Polumbo*, about 4 miles from the *Venetian* Fleet. So ſoon as we came to anchor, a boat came to command us to come to the General. The Maſter was a ſtranger to theſe Seas, and did not care to venture out of his ſhip, but at laſt I perſwaded him, and we went in our own Boat with two men. When we came to the Gally, the General order'd the Maſter and me to come into the Gally, keeping us at a diſtance, till by our Paſs-Port (or *Patento*) he ſaw the places, from whence we came, were free from contagious diſeaſes; then order'd us to be carryed to the Secretary, to give an account of what we had heard at *Smirna* concerning the *Ottoman* Forces. When we had done there, we deſired leave to fill ſome barrells of water, and get ſome other proviſion that we wanted. A man was order'd to go with us, to ſee that we paid no more than was the price; which was a great favour. When we returned, the General deſired the Maſter, that he would not ſaile without his Letters; which he promiſed ſhould be ready next day before noon; the Maſter aſſured him he would ſtay; ſo we returned to our ſhip. About break of day the wind being fair at E^{t}. and a freſh gale, our Maſter was very impatient to be going, ſeeing alſo a ſhip coming from the Eaſtward. All the perſwaſions I could uſe would not prevaile with him; but reſolved he was to go, ordering his men to

bring Cable to Capſtern, and heave. I told him what might be the ill conſequence of breaking his promiſe with a General, and that he would ſoon ſend after us; but he depended upon the nimbleneſs of his Veſſel, and queſtion'd not but ſoon to be out of their reach. All things were in readineſs, our anchor up, and we ſet ſaile. Soon did the wind abate, & the Sentinells giving notice to the General that our ſhip had looſed ſaile, immediatly two Gallys were diſpatcht after us, they came ſoon up to us, and firing a Gun, the ſhot paſt betwixt our Maſt. They commanded the Maſter to come with his Boat to the General, bidding us drop anchor. To ſee in what a condition the Maſter was in, would have gain'd compaſſion in any one; he could not ſpeak a word of *Italian*, (to diſcourſe with) ſo begged of me to go with him, Indeed I did not deſire to be ſeen in the buſineſs, not knowing what might befall us; but go I did. They towed our boat at a Gally Stern and we ſoon came to the Generals Gally. By the way we reſolved on an Excuſe, after rowling a great many, I propoſed to the Maſter that our ſafeſt way was to acquaint the General, that our deſign was not to go to Sea; but that ſeeing a ſhip coming from the Eaſtward we did not know what ſhe might be; And we having Warr with *Algier* we were fearful, ſo weiged anchor to make a trip, and get under the Generals Stern. This thought

of

of mine pleaſed the Maſter, and we concluded to anſwer in this note, when we ſhould be examined. When we came to the Generals Gally, we were order'd to come up; the General asked which was the Maſter; I ſhewed him the Maſter, he order'd him to be put in chains at the Prow of the Gally, being in a very great paſſion, ſaid that he would make an Example of him, and give an account of his baſe action to the *Engliſh* Conſul at *Venice*. I let him breath out ſome of his paſſion, then ſpoke to the *Compagno di Standardo*, deſiring him to acquaint the General with the true manner of our intent, which he did. Upon which the General calls for me, bidding me ſpeak the truth. I told him our deſign was not to ſaile without his Excellencies Letters, but that we purpoſed to come with our ſhip under his Protection, whereupon the Maſter was brought off again, and we were well entertained till the General's Letters were finiſh't, and next day the wind prov'd very fair, we ſet ſaile. At my coming to *Legorne* the Maſter gives an account of this to his Merchant, who order'd him to preſent me with my Paſſage. This I hint, that all who travel by Sea or Land may learn to be cautious, and not ſlight Governors. The Iſland of *Argentiero* hath but one ſmall Town, whoſe Inhabitants are moſt Privateers. When the Tribute Maſter comes, the men hide themſelves,

ſelves, leaving the Women and Children to their mercy. More to the North of *Milo* are the Iſlands

SERFU, *and* SERFANTE.

Called anciently *Seriphus* and *Siphnus*, lying moſt E^t. and W^t. one of the other; the former hath a good harbour for ſhips. The people work much upon Cotton, making Dimeties and Scamities. The latter is much the pleaſanter Iſland, having only a ſmall Port for Boats; ſo as the Privateers do not come often to moleſt them. To the North of this Port, is the Town on a high hill, from whence they ſee ſeveral Iſlands at a great diſtance, and often are diverted with Sea fights: the houſes ſtanding ſo near the bank over the Sea. Both theſe agree yearly for their Taxes at *Conſtantinople*, and one who buys it, is abſolute Maſter for that year. One year ſome *French Merchants* bought the Tribute for 1500 dollars, each Iſland, which they gather'd from the Inhabitants, by working Cotton's, and were conſiderable gainers. To the North of *Serfu* is

TERMIA, *anciently called* ELEUSINE.

It lyes at the entrance into the Bay of *Athens*, being indifferent low land, but not very fruitfull. Here are very good purging Waters, and hot Baths. The Inhabitants are very induſtrious, the men in Fiſhing, the women at their Needles. Here they ſay the Iſland habit was invented, and hath been

a

A Greek Prieſt

Un Prete Greco

J Savage Sculp:

A Woman of the Archipelago

Una Doña dell'Archipelago

a habit above 1000 years, but few of them know the true original; as I was informed by *Monſieur Giraud*, conſul at *Athens*; which was thus. A Prince in *Athens* had a Daughter, who was guilty of a great crime, for which ſhe was condemn'd to be baniſhed; and to make her the more deſpiſed, it was ordered, that the ſleeves of her upper Garment ſhould be cut off to her ſhoulders, with her ſmock ſleeves hanging down to her hands, her Pettycoats cut ſhort to her knees, with her ſmock at full length to her ancles, her hair hanging down behind. Being ſent in this manner to this Iſland, the Inhabitants enquired who ſhe was, and being told that ſhe was a Princeſs, that came to bath in the waters for her healths ſake, her dreſs pleaſed the common people, and now it continues their habit in moſt of the Iſlands, only their heads are better dreſt. They have their hair plated, intermixed with Ribbon, which is put round the hinder part of their heads, with a fine muzlin veil careleſſly thrown over. Their bodys have no ſleeves to them, but the better ſort will have great wings hang down behind, richly embroider'd. That which ſerves for a pettycoat comes to their knees, being plaited very thick. I have ſeen one, which was but an ordinary one that had above 40 *pikes* of dimity, which is about 30 yards; ſome have above 60 pikes; and ſo weighty are their clothes which they wear, that

they cannot be nimble in dancing. To prevent the trouble of pulling up their coats, they are open before, and faſtned with claſps, and eyes. Their Smocks hang down to their ancles, but they are very narrow, with ſleeves faſtned at the wriſt, and a looſe ſleeve over them, which comes over their hands, being broad. Their Stockings are moſt of red cloth, hanging in plaits; ſome with the clocks embroider'd. Their ſlippers are ſol'd with cork, the upper part covered with red pluſh. The men have ſeveral ſorts of habits; But the better ſort have a long Veſt, ſtrait to their body, doubled over before, reaching down to their ancles, girt about the loins, and the ſleeves button'd at the wriſt; Over which is another Veſt hanging looſe, with broad ſleeves of black cloth, reſembling the *Turks*, to ſhew their ſuperiority over their brother Chriſtians. Their heads are ſhaved; they wear moſt of them a red cap; but ſome a black.

ZEA, *formerly called* CIA.

Lyes to the North of *Termia*, not above 10 miles; but it alters ſo much in the temperature of the climate, as it could not be more, were it ſo many degrees diſtant. The land is all very high, and ſeems at a diſtance like an Egg. The *Turks* call it *Yamurta Adaſi*. (i. e. Egg Iſland) There is a very good Port to ſecure any Fleet, but it

it has a very narrow Entrance. At each ſide is a ſmall Chappel, that to the Weſt are the Ruins of a Temple; and not far from hence is the Foundation of an old City, which a Prieſt told me was formerly called *Juli*. The Town is five miles from the Port. I came here in the year 1670 in the Noahs Ark of *Genoua*, in which there were ſeveral Paſſengers, who were not acquainted with the place, and very deſirous to go up to the Town. The Guide would tell them it was cloſe by the Port, but before they came to the Town they had travelled ſo long as to underſtand Greek; for when they aſked where the Town was, the guide would anſwer them *inne konda Ephende, it is hard by* S^r, tho' they were five miles from it, the way being all unevenly rocky, which made the *Genoueſe* wiſh they had not put on their new ſhoes and clothes. The Inhabitants are a very healthy people. No Oranges, Lemons, nor Olives will grow here. to the South of the Town and higher ſtand ſeveral wind-mills, which are very often blown down, notwithſtanding they are built with very good Stone and Morter. This Iſland and *Tine*, are very ſeldom without much wind. The chief product of the Iſland, is *Corn*, *Wine*, and *Velania*. The *wine* is very ſmall in compariſon to that of other Iſlands. Here I ſaw a woman, that went to the fields to gather *Velania*, big with child, and another in her arms; In the

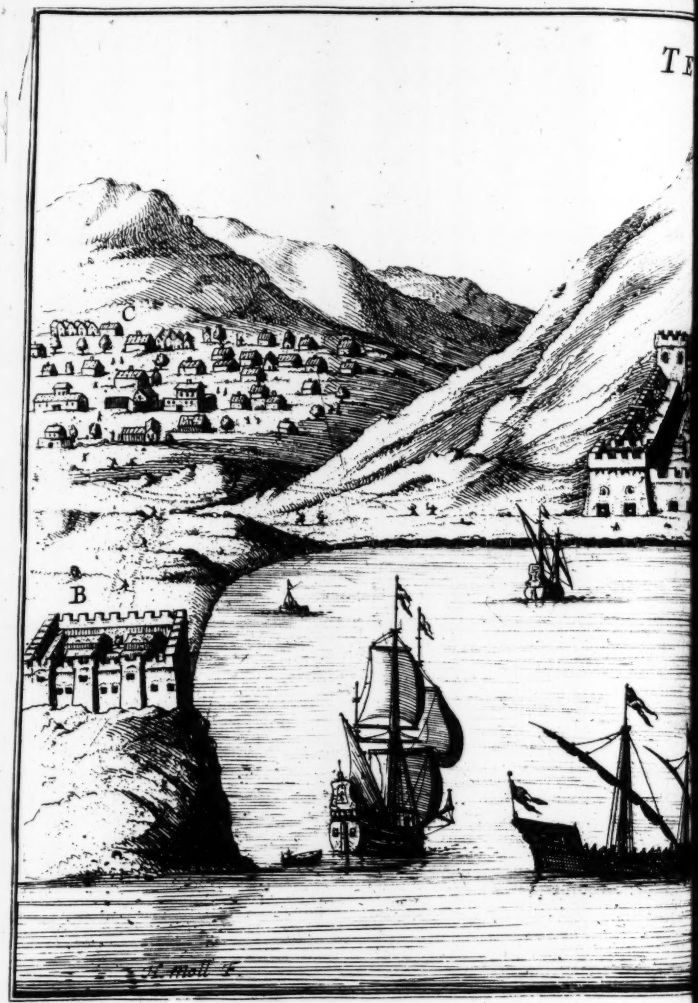
field ſhe was delivered, and brought both her children well home.

CIRA, *formerly call'd* CYTHNOS.

It lyes about 12 miles from *Tine*, South Weſt: (ſome Mapps name it *Suda.*) The Town is at the N E[t] point, ſtanding on a hill, having a fine Bay before it, and three ſmall Iſlands where ſhips come to anchor. The Inhabitants are Greeks, but moſt of the Church of Rome. The *Capucins* have a Church and Monaſtery. They are free from the Privateers, upon the ſcore of the *Capucins.* Moſt of their incom is from gardening and manuring the ground. From hence *Tine* is ſupply'd with a great ſtore of fruit. It abounds with Muskmelons and Watermelons. Wine and Corn they have enough for their own uſe.

LEMNOS.

Is a fair and large Iſland, lying almoſt in the middle, betwixt the *Aſian* ſhoare, and *Monte Santo*, having ſeveral good Ports and Havens about it; but the Principal Port is called *Mudro*, which lyes to the South East[West], above which ſtands a City with an indifferent good Caſtle, where is a Gariſon of *Turks*; to this part of the Iſland *Monte Santo* caſts a ſhaddow in the Summer time at the Sun's going down. The Country is moſt level ground, affording great quantity of Paſture land, and here are the beſt ſheep of any place here about.



A. *The City and Caſtle of* TENEDOS
B. *New Caſtle*
C. *Suburbs where the Greeks liue*

DOS.

A. Citta et Castello di TENEDO
B. Castello novo
C. Borghi doue Stanno Li Greci .

about. To the N E^{t}. is a place called the *Saline*, Salt panns, close to which is gathered the *Terra Sigillata*, of which the *Turks* make water-pots more esteemed than so much *China*; with us, it is used for medicines. Before the late warre with the *Venetians*, the Island was very well peopled both by *Turks* and *Greeks*, having above 50 Towns and Villages; but there are now not above 20 Villages, and those very poorly inhabited. The *Venetians* took the Island in the year 1662, and ruin'd most places of strength, carrying away the Garrison of *Turks*. The Earth of this Island, or *terra Sigillata*, is the chief thing which they boast of, telling many fabulous stories about it; of which several have writ at large, so that I shall omit a repetition. This Island by the Inhabitants is now called *Stalimene*.

Tenedos *or* Tenedo.

Lyes to the East of *Lemnos* about 12 miles from the Entrance into the *Hellespont* or *Dardanelli*. The *Turks* call it *Bosh Adasi* the Barren Island. It is most rocky, and to the N°. is a high round Mountain under which is the main Castle, standing close to the Sea, being almost a square. That part towards the Sea has high walls, and two Roundells. Even with the Water is a battery of 20 very great Guns. On the South point of the Port is a Castle built on a rising ground, in which

are about 10 Guns. This Caſtle commands the Harbour, more than the great Caſtle, and can batter the Town and Caſtle. About a furlong to the South-Weſt ſtands the Town, moſt inhabited by *Greeks*; in it there are ſeveral ſtately Fountains, built with white Marble brought from the Ruins of *Troy*. This Iſland was moſt valiantly won from the *Turks*, by the *Venetian* Fleet, under the conduct of General *Marco Bembo*, and afterwards betray'd to the *Turks*, by one of the Family of *Loridanno*, who was Governor; ſince which none of that name have had any command in the Repubick's ſervice; nor dare he ever return to his own Country.

THASSUS, SAMANDRACHI *and* IMBRO.

Are three ſmall Iſlands: the firſt lyes about 30 miles from the mouth of the River *Neſter*, *Samandrachi* oppoſite to the River *Marizza*, and *Imbro* about 10 miles to the Weſt of the entrance into the *Helleſpont*, which by the continual coming of Privateers are almoſt quite forſaken, not having above two or three Villages in each.

METELINO.

Is the largeſt Iſland on the *Aſian* ſhoar. Formerly it was called *Lesbos*, and was eſtem'd the only ſtore-houſe for corn for the City of *Conſtantinople*, now it is very little inhabited. Here is plenty of Deere, and ſeveral other Game. They have

have a ſort of horſes leſs than any I have ſeen elſe-
where, but ſtrong and ſwift. The Country af-
fords ſtore of Paſture, & all ſorts of Proviſion are
very plentifull: From hence we have conſiderable
quantity of Oyſters brought to *Smyrna*. The
wine is none of the beſt. The City under the
ſame name is to the Eaſtward, having a delicate
Port before it. There are the ruins of a large
Arſenal. To the N E^{t}. of the Town ſtands a ve-
ry ſtrong Caſtle, called *Mullives*, built on a Rock
which is a *Peninſula*, 'tis very well fortified, ac-
cording to the ancient way. The walls are very
high, they have 4 Towers, a dry ditch, with ano-
ther low wall about it, and a draw-bridge, there is
but that one way to enter into the Caſtle. Here is
continually a good Garriſon kept. At the Arſenal
is another Fort, which is level with the water,
where are ſeveral very large Guns. On the N W^{t}.
part of the Iſland is another ſtrong Caſtle called
Petra, which hath a very good Port. There is
a conſiderable Town, moſt inhabited by *Greeks*,
who trade over to the main, now called *Cos-dogg*
but formerly the Mountains of *Ida*; for the *Turks*
who inhabit thoſe Mountains, are ſuch great rob-
bers, that none dare live amongſt them, and to
travel that way, is almoſt as dangerous as to be
amongſt the *Banditi* in *Calabria*. Here is another
good Harbour for ſhips, called *Siguri*, at the W^{t}.
end of the Iſland; but no Town or Village nearer

to

to it than *Petra*. There are ſeveral other Ports, and Creeks, which are often haunted by the Privateers. To the N E^{t}. are ſeveral Iſlands which are called the *Spalmadori*, which ſignifies *Cariners*; for here often the Privateers do come to *Carine*, and are in the way to meet Veſſels that are bound to *Conſtantinople*. The Inhabitants of *Metelino* are not above 10000 *Turks* and 20000 *Greeks*.

Scio, *formerly call'd* Chios.

Is not inferiour to the beſt Iſland in the *Archipelago*; tho' it is not ſo large as *Negro Ponte*, it is much the richer, and the Inhabitants injoy greater privileges than any *Greeks* in the Grand Signiors Dominions; and more liberty cannot be in any part, than what they injoy. In the Summer time every evening the marine is full with all ſorts of people with muſick, ſinging, and dancing, and none offer to moleſt them. At their Feſtivals, they are very open in their Worſhip. The chief City has the name of the Iſland, being very well built after the manner of the *Genoueſe*. It is above two miles in Circumference. To the North ſtands a very ſtrong Caſtle, and both are ſeated to the Eaſtward cloſe to the Sea ſide. Formerly there was a good Mole which ſhelter'd ſhips from the N E^{t}. winds; and to the Southward another point runs out, upon which ſtood a light-houſe.

They

They are both now gon to ruine, and the Harbour is dangerous in Stormy weather. At each ſide of the City are abundance of pleaſant gardens, abounding with all ſorts of fruit. Coming in from Sea theſe Gardens and Summer-houſes do give a moſt delightſome proſpect; the houſes being for the moſt part very well built, with their windows red and green. The Inhabitants are moſt *Greeks*, of which many are of the Church of *Rome*. Here are ſeveral good Churches which remaine ſince the time the *Genoueſes* had poſſeſſion of the Iſland; as that of the *Jeſuites*, the *Dominicans*, and the *Capucines*; the two former are in the City, the latter is at the North Weſt end, where they have a large Convent, with pleaſant gardens. In the time of Holy days they carry their proceſſions in the ſtreets without any moleſtation, but it muſt be after Sun ſet. The ſame have I ſeen in *Smyrna* on Good Friday by the *Greeks*, and alſo at *Galatta* of *Conſtantinople*. The Vizier *Cupri Ogle* at his return from *Candy*, tarried here ſeveral days, and lodg'd in the houſe of one Signior *Dominico Maſcardi*, which joyns to the *Capucines* Convent; one day asking what bell it was that he heard, one told him it *was ſome bells of Mules*; ſayes the Vizier to him that made that anſwer, *and you are an Aſſe for endeavouring to make me believe ſo*; *This is ſome bell to call you to prayers and be not aſhamed to enjoy the freedom which is given you.* He was

ſeveral times in the garden, and commended their way of living. Before the Vizier came, order was given by the Elders to forbid the womens walking the Streets as their cuſtom was, fearing leaſt ſome ſouldiers ſhould abuſe them, and ſo occaſion a diſorder. The Vizier having been two or three days in town, and not finding the divertiſement he expected from what he had been told, he asked what was the reaſon, it was told him that fearing ſome diſturbance might be, orders were given to forbid the women to walk the ſtreets. The Vizier made anſwer; *That ſeeing they had ſuch priviledges, they ſhould enjoy them while he was there, otherwiſe he would recall the Liberty they had.* Next morning the ſtreets were full with all ſorts, and in the Evening by the Sea-ſide ſinging and dancing moſt part of the nights. The *Turks* hold the *Sciotes* for a ſoft ſort of People calling them, *Praſſinos* which ſignifies *green*: A *Baſha* ſaying, *it was as impoſſible to ſee a wiſe Sciote, as to ſee a green horſe.* All the time that the Vizier was here, there was not the leaſt diſorder amongſt the Officers, but all were in *dovere*; and notwithſtanding here were upwards of fifty thouſand ſtrangers in town and in the Fleet, the price of proviſion was not advanced. The Town lyes about 12 miles from the *Aſian* ſhore almoſt oppoſite to a very ſtrong Caſtle, called *Chiſme*; From whence they are ſupply'd with moſt of their Proviſion; *Scio* not affording

fording ſufficient for the Inhabitants, and thoſe paſſengers which are continually here. All Veſſels from *Conſtantinople* bound for the South uſually call in here, both going and coming. There are above 30 Villages upon the Iſland, which are well inhabited moſt by *Greeks*; thoſe who belong to the Maſtick Villages, to the South-ward, have their hair long. The time for gathering the Maſtick, is in *Auguſt* and *September*. The Cuſtomer goes out to the Villages, where they receive him with muſick, and feaſting. What Maſtick is gathered, it is all delivered to the Cuſtomer, for the Grand Signiors uſe, and he ſoon diſpatches it up to *Conſtantinople* to ſerve in the *Serraglio*, for ſeveral uſes, What remains of the Grand Signiors ſtore, the Cuſtomer ſells to merchants. It is very dangerous for the Inhabitants, to keep any Maſtick by them. In *Turky* they uſe it to chew and ſome mixe it in their bread. The *Turks* call it *Sackes*, and the Iſland has the ſame name. The *Italians* call it *Maſtice*, and *Maſticare* is to chew. When any company of women meet in *Turky*, ſome Maſtick is brought them on a ſerver, and each taking a little, they are chewing, and ſpitting moſt of the time. It is comical to ſee the old women roale it about their gumms; the effects which they finde by it are, that it carrys away the flegme, cleanſes and prevents the aking of the teeth; and cauſes a ſweet breath.

Here is a continual watch kept round the Iſland; when they ſee any ſhips or other Veſſels, in the day time they make a ſmoak, and in the night ſhew lights; the laſt Tower ſends a man to acquaint the Cuſtomer, what Veſſels are on the Coaſt. If any paſſengers land in any part of the Iſland, the Sentinells accompany them to the Cuſtomer, who inquires whence they came, and what buſineſs they have there; this is to prevent ſpies. Betwixt this Iſland and the main are ſeveral ſmall Iſlands called *Spalmadori*, which are much frequented with Privateers as thoſe before *Metelino*; they lye about 12 miles to the North from the City. In the year 1666 a *Malta* ſhip Commanded by the *Chevalier Tincourt* was at anchor between thoſe Iſlands, a fiſher man paſſing by ſees the ſhip; and coming to *Scio* finds the Captain *Baſha* with about 40 Gallys. And going immediatly to him asked for *Muſtalook* (a gift upon good tydings) for he had news to tell him. The *Baſha* hearing the news order'd the boat-man to have 10 dollars, and put to Sea, it being very calm. The Sentinells from the Hills came down, and acquainted Monſieur *Tincourt*, that the *Turkiſh* Fleet was rowing toward the Iſlands, ſo he with his boats towed the ſhip out to the Eaſtward, before the Gallys came up to him, and had time to provide himſelf to receive them. A deſperate Fight was maintain'd for ſeveral hours,

and

and not a breath of wind ſtirring; ſo as the ſhip lay to their mercy, and was boarded by them ſeveral times, but were forc't off again, leaving many men dead behind them. In the afternoon a freſh gale of wind began, at which thoſe in the ſhip took courage, and Forc't the *Baſha* to retire under the Guns of the Caſtles of *Scio*; Firing ſeveral broad ſides into the Town. The Captain *Baſha* ſent to the *Capucins* to have them to go off in a Boat, and perſwade the Captain to forbear firing into the Town. The *Capucins* went aboard, carrying ſome freſh proviſion as a preſent, deſiring *Monſieur Tincourt* to forbear, for that moſt damage was to the poor Chriſtians. So he retir'd, and went to *Micone* to repair his ſhip. He was a *French* man born, not above 24 years of age; he built and fitted out the ſhip at his own charge, ſtiling himſelf the *Champion of Chriſt*. His Father or Uncle dyed in fight againſt the *Turks*, while he was but a child, to revenge whoſe blood, he took this reſolution; not above two months after, his ſhip was caſt away on the Iſland of *Scyros*, where he periſhed; and of two hundred and fifty men not above 5 eſcaped, which cauſed a great grief to all who had heard of his Valour. He had not been in the *Archipelago* above two months, before he Fought with the *Turkiſh* fleet; and intended to have paſt the *Dardanelli* (as a merchant ſhip) ſo to do what miſchief he could,

to the City of *Conſtantinople*, by firing againſt it and then to make his eſcape out of the Caſtles or periſh in the Action. I lived in *Smyrna* when this fight was, and had the particular relation from one of the *Capucines*. The profit which the *Turks* receive from *Scio*, is double what any other Iſland in the *Archipelago* payes; Nor are there any ſubjects in the *Turks* Dominions, (of *Greeks*) that are richer. Their Habit is different from all other Iſlanders. The women have their Coats to their ancles, their bodys ſhort and thick waſted, their head dreſs with Linnen cloſe to their ears, raiſed up behind, (not unlike the Doge of *Venice* his Cornet) in which their hair is laid. They eſteem great Leggs, and little Feet, ſome to be in the faſhion will have 4 or more pair of ſtirrop Stockens. Before their breaſts hangs a bibb which reaches a little below their waſt, under it they have their hands cover'd when they are abroad; when they dance a round dance they hold a pocket handkercheif in their hands, that they may not have their hands touch't. They have ear-rings, neck-laces, and braceletts of gold. The men wear ſtrait body'd Jackets, with 4 broad skirts below the waſt, ſtrait kneed breeches, to button, or tye at the knees, ſhoes and ſtockens moſt according to the *Genoueſes*; they have a broad lappet of Linnen faſtned to the neck-band of their ſhirts, which hangs down behind

hind over their backs. Their hair is cut ſhort to their Ears, and generally they wear little red capps or broad brim'd hatts. But their *Vecchiardi* do wear long looſe Garments over their Jackets and breeches.

NICARIA *formerly called* ICARIA.

Lyes to the North of *Scio* about 25 miles diſtant. It is in compaſs about 70 miles, having no Harbour for great ſhipping, and therefore uncapable of any trade. The land is alſo very barren being moſt Mountainous, and rocky, ſo that they of *Samos* have a ſaying that when God made thoſe Iſlands he order'd all the rubbiſh ſhould be caſt upon *Icaria*, which they have no great reaſon to ſay, for they have their ſhare alſo of Mountains. The Inhabitants are generally very poor, as the Privateers cannot get any thing out of them; nor can the *Turks* bring them to pay any conſiderable Tribute. They have ſome wine, but none of the beſt; it being hard: but here are the beſt Winter grapes which I did ever ſee, they being round and red, growing between the rocks and in ſuch dangerous places to come at, as that with much hazard they are gather'd. Sheep they have ſome, but Goats are the cheif of their Food. I have ſeen ſeveral of the *Nicariotes* in their Boats that row all naked, for which they give two reaſons; one that with their coats they cannot

not be ſo active at the oar, the other that they wear out their clothes much; for every time that they tugg the oar they riſe with their bodys, and fall back on the banks as is uſual in the Gally's.

SAMOS, *by the Turks called* SUSSAM.

Lyes about 12 miles to the Eaſt of *Nicaria*, and not above 3 from the maine of *Natolia*, being a large Iſland, and the Seat of an Arch-Biſhop, tho' of ſo mean an Eſtate, as it will hardly ſuffice to give him bread, when he has ſatisfied what is due to the Patriarck of *Conſtantinople*. There is no good Harbour for ships, yet the Privateers very often viſit them, and carry away whatever they find. There is a *Caddee Aga*, and about twenty *Turks* more, who live upon the *Greeks*. Continual watch is kept, to give notice if any Privateers do land, and then the *Caddee* and other *Turks* hide themſelves up in the Mountains. But in the yeare 1676 *Monſieur Crevillier* landed a party of men, reſolving to ruine the whole Iſland, he found out 4 of the *Turks*, whom he carried away with what elſe they found. The Greeks of the Iſland were made to pay for the ranſom of the *Turks*; and ſince that time the *Turks* do not venture to live amongſt them unleſs it be ſome who are Servants to the Tribute Maſter, yet have theſe power to exerciſe Lordship over the *Greeks*, and will not abate of the reſpect which

is

is due to their Maſter. In matters of Juſtice, when the *Caddee* is not here, the *Vecchiardi* (Elders of the *Greeks*) do judge and determine Cauſes; but muſt be ſure to take the Rights of the *Caddee*, which are ſent him to *Scala nova*, and then he puts his ſeal to the Award of the *Vecchiardi*. In every Village there is one called the *Proto*, or Chief, who overſees and gathers in the Tenths of their Crop, giving an exact account to the *Turks*, and to ingratiate himſelf with them, he will be as ſevere with his fellow Chriſtians, as the *Turks* can be. Notwithſtanding the Mountains, which are many here, there is land enough to be manured to imploy 10000 men, which with good management, would be in few years little inferiour to *Scio*. There is nothing that can be planted, but the ground doth bring forth. Vines are generally more natural to this ſoile, than to any of the neighbouring Iſlands, and the wines more pleaſant, but for want of convenience to ſell them, they plant no more than to ſuffice their own occaſions. Here, and at *Tenedos*, is the beſt Muſcadine (next to that of *Luxuri* on *Cefalonia*,) that ever I drank. This they carry to *Scio*, *Smyrna*, and ſeveral other parts, which with Oynions, Garlik, and ſome earthen Ware is the chief of their Adventures abroad. The *Venetians* forced them formerly to pay yearly 20000 dollars, but a great part of this was in

Corne, Wine and Cattle, at a certain price; this was when they were better to paſs than now, for then the Privateers durſt not moleſt them. They were forc't (upon the peace made betwixt the *Venetians* & *Turks*) to pay their arrears to the *Turks*.

PATMOS, *now call'd by the Venetians* PALMOSA.

Although it be not half ſo big as *Samos*, has advantages that make it far the better Iſland, which are many and good Ports. In the *Candy* Warr, the *Venetian* Armado, almoſt the whole Fleet, lay here to winter, ſo that from ſeveral other Iſlands were brought proviſions to ſupply them; in which time the Inhabitants had an advantage of their neighbours and many got conſiderable Eſtates; but ſince that time, the *Turk* on the one hand, and the Privateers on the other, have brought them ſo low that now they are as miſerable as any. There are ſeveral ſmall Villages and Monaſterys. Upon this Iſland did St *John* the Divine write the Revelations (a Manuſcript of which they have) and here, if we may believe the Inhabitants, is to be ſeen the Pulpit in which he preach't, and the Font where he uſed to Baptize. Alſo here is a Mountain where is a deep Cave, in which they ſay *Cynops* the Magician lived in the time of St *John*; this Cave they believe to be haunted; and to try it,

a

a man was let down by a cord to ſee what was in the Cave, but he was pull'd up almoſt dead.

LERO.

Is a little to the South of *Patmos*, much of the ſame bigneſs, but far inferior to it as to the ſoil; nor is it ſo much inhabited, not having above one ſmall town, and a few ſtragling Villages and Monaſterys. Here are the ruins of a large Caſtle on a hill, and about 20 very great marble pillars which are entire, and are too far from the Sea to be carryed away. They ſay it was a Temple built in honour of *Diana*, and was (after the preaching of St *John*) made a Church, & dedicated to the bleſſed Virgin. To the Eaſtward are a parcel of ſmall Iſlands called *Mandria*. The middlemoſt is the largeſt. It formerly was inhabited, but is now only a refuge for Privateers in time of bad weather.

SCYRO, *formerly called* SCYROS.

Is to the North of *Negro Ponte*. 'Tis a large Iſland, with ſeveral very good harbours for ſmaller Veſſels, and one for ſhips which is called St *Georgio di Sciro*; there is a large Town well peopled, with a ſmall Caſtle to defend themſelves from Privateers, who are a continual Plague to them. There are ſeveral Villages and Monaſterys in it. When any Privateers come, the Inhabitants will capitulate with them, rather than have

their Vines rooted up, which they threaten to do. No *Turks* live upon the Iſland. The duties which they yearly pay are carryed to *Salonico*.

SCOPELO.

Lyes near the Entrance of the Gulph of *Volo*, its ſoil is fruitfull. To the South is a large Port called *Portō Palerma*, where the *Venetians* very often come. The chief Town is to the North, having a ſtrong Caſtle which held out againſt the *Venetians* a conſiderable time, but at laſt conſented to pay yearly a certain ſumm of mony to have their own privileges, and not be forc't to keep a Garriſon of *Venetian* Souldiers. Here are ſeveral conſiderable merchants, who trade for *Cairo*, and other parts. The chief product of the Iſland is wine which generally is the beſt in the *Archipelago*; ſince the peace with the *Venetians*, the *Turks* ſent a *Caddee*; and an *Aga*, and would have put in a Gariſon, but by favour from the Port, they were called back, ſo as now they make Laws and are Judges amongſt themſelves. But the Grand Signors revenues muſt be yearly paid, which amounts to above 30000 dollars, that is, pole mony, and tenths, which is eaſy to what was pretended. Here are delicate fruits of all ſorts, peaches the largeſt I ever ſaw, alſo the Winter grapes in very large bunches, ſome weighing 10 pounds.

Schiati

Schiati.

Lyes to the North of *Scopelo*, it was formerly called *Schiatus*. Here is a very ſtrong Caſtle on a rock, having a Draw-bridge and other neceſſarys for its defence. It withſtood the *Venetians* a long time, but was at laſt forced to yeild, and pay a tribute both to them and the *Turks*. The Iſland is very Mountainous, not being ſo fruitful as *Scopelo*, nor ſo well inhabited. There are ſeveral other Iſlands here, which lye almoſt at the entrance into the Gulph of *Salonico*, they are very little inhabited, and of no great note.

Calojero.

Lyes between *Andros* and *Scio*, the greateſt part of which, about 30 years ago was blown up, and the Inhabitants deſtroyed. I have heard ſeveral Merchants at *Smyrna* ſay, that there at *Smyrna* moſt of their plate and mony was turned blackiſh, when the Iſland was blown up. And many of the Stones were caſt upon the Iſlands of *Tine* and *Andros*. A very ſmall part of the Iſland is now remaining.

Ipsara.

Is a ſmall Iſland which lyes to the Weſt of *Scio*, very poorely inhabited. It hath a ſafe Port. Its Weſt ſide ſecured with a ſmall Iſland lying before it. At the entrance from the North there

runs a ridg of rocks from the great Iſland almoſt halfe a mile into the Sea, being about 16 Foot under water. Upon theſe Rocks the ſhip *Plymouth* ſtuck faſt, having aboard her the R^t. Honorable the Earl of *Winchelſea*, a true relation of which follows. In the year 1660 his Lordſhip imbarqued on the *Plymouth*, on an Embaſſy from His Majeſty of Great *Brittain* to the Grand *Signior*, and about the end of *December* arrived at *Smyrna*, where his Lordſhip tarryed till *January* the 6. When he imbarqued again for his Voyage to *Canſtantinople*. So ſoon as his Lordſhip was aboard they ſet ſaile, with the wind at Eaſt, ſailing towards the Caſtle, which is about three Leagues from *Smyrna*, it fell calme; then they came to anchor, and tarryed all night, having in their company the ſhip Smyrna-Factor, and a Ketch, the latter waited upon the man of Warr. Next morning being the 7th the wind at S E^t 'twas a fine gale, they weighed anchor, the weather promiſing them a ſpeedy paſſage, but the wind veering to the N E^t with a ſtrong gale, they weathered *Caraborun* ſtanding for the Iſland of *Metelino*; intending to ſpend the night under the Lee of that Iſland in ſmooth water, bringing their ſhip under a Maine-Courſe. All that night the wind increaſed every hour more and more, ſo that in the morning it was a moſt violent Storme, the Sea in a breach, the ſky very black and thick,

and

and the Sun lowring and red, which were the undoubted Indications of its continuance. The Spray of the Sea was ſo forcibly carried by the wind over the ſhip, that the Maſts, yards and Decks were querned with the white ſalt. This extremity of weather made them think of ſome Port, to ſecure themſelves. The Iſland of *Ipſara* lying about 8 Leagues diſtant S by W^{t} from *Metelino*, it was ſuppoſed by the Maſter a ſafe place with this wind to ſpend the fury of the Storm in; ſo they put her before it, with fore-ſaile down, and main-ſaile in the brailes; but the wind ſoon blew away their fore-ſaile like paper, and in bringing another to the yard, it had the misfortune to be foule of the flook of the anchor, and ſoon became as unſerviceable as the other. Being thus deprived of their commanding ſailes, they looſed their ſprit-ſaile and ſet their maine-courſe. Steering in between the greater and leſſer Iſlands, the ſhip had ſwift way being ſhott within the Northermoſt point, and luffing too near the great Iſland, on a ſuddain ſhe ſtuck faſt on a Rock, which aſtoniſhed them with a ſtrange amazement; the poor ſhip knocked five ſeveral times to cleare her ſelf from a total Wrack and ruine. They all began to deſpaire of her, and with caſt up eyes and ſtretched out armes thought now of no other but their laſt and final Port. But in the midſt of this horrid conſter-

ſternation and diſtreſs it pleaſed God, who was their beſt Pilot, to bring the ſhip off, and to all their appearances without the leaſt damage: an eſcape ſo wonderful and miraculous (on the 8th day of *January*) as it ought to be ever recorded to Admiration by all that were partakers in the danger, and an Anniverſary thankſgiving be made to God for his Providence over and Protection of them. When they were in this diſtreſs, they fired a Gun to give warning to the *Smyrna*-Factor, and Ketch, who thereupon ſtood away for *Milo*. The ſtorme continued all that day, ſo that with two anchors down (the ſheat anchor being one) they had much ado to ſecure the ſhip faſt, the Storm continuing ſo very violent. The 10th the wind abated, and the 14th it veered about to the S W^{t}, ſo they ſailed towards the *Dardanelle*, the 15th they got to *Tenedos* about 8 in the morning, and about 3 in the afternoon, entred the old Caſtles. From the new Caſtles a boat came off, in which was a meſſenger to acquaint his Lordſhip, that the Vizier had ſent orders that free paſſage ſhould be granted his Lordſhip, and his attendance with the ſhip, without any hindrance or moleſtation. From the old Caſtles came off a Boat in which were ſome Janizaries & Druggermen (or Interpreters) belonging to Sr *Tho. Bendiſh*, that brought letters to his Lordſhip. On the 17th (it being 3 Months ſince his Lordſhip

ſhip imbarqued in *England*) they came to anchor neare the 7 Towers, till ſuch time as Sr *Tho. Bendiſh* had notice; then weighed anchor, and ſtood for the Port. Some time before a *Boſtangee*, one belonging to the Grand Signiors Garden, came aboard, pretending to be ſent from the *Boſtangee Baſha* to know what ſhip it was of ſo great Equipage, and Burthen, alſo telling them that the Grand Signior was ſeated on the corner of the wall of the *Serraglio*. With a freſh gale of wind they had all their colours abroad, with all their Guns, and waſtclothes out. Being almoſt oppoſit to the *Serraglio* Point, the ſaid *Buſtangee* went aboard again, telling them that it was the Grand Signors pleaſure that they ſhould rejoyce with Guns, (which was his expreſſion) upon which they fired ſix Guns and came to an anchor at *Toppanna*, when Sr *Tho. Bendiſh* came aboard to congratulate his Lordſhips arrival, his Lordſhip the next day (being the 18th) was received aſhore, and indeed with that great ſtate and handſom Equipage, that no Ambaſſador from *England*, *France*, or *Germany* ever paſſed in with more honour or wonder of the Multitude. Where we will leave his Lordſhip and come back with the ſhip which tarryed ſome time at *Conſtantinople*, and in her return called in at *Meſſina*, *Legorne*, and ſeveral Ports of *Spain*, having undergone many ſtormes at Sea, and at laſt arrived in

 ſafety

ſafety in the River of Thames. At *Wollwich* ſhe was hall'd into the dry Dock, and being ſearched, there was found a great piece of a rock in the bottom of her, ſo faſt in, that it could not but with much difficultie be got out. It paſſed the keel of the ſhip, and was ſo cloſe fixed in, that it ſtopt the water from coming in. This piece of Rock was carried to his Majeſtys Cloſet at *Whitehall*, where it is carefully preſerved.

The Iſlands in the Gulf of SMYRNA.

THere are 5 Iſlands which are not inhabited, nor have they at preſent any diſtinct name ſaving one which is the largeſt, known to the *Engliſh* by the name of the *Long Iſland*, & by other Nations *Iſola d' Egleſe*; It is about 10 miles in length and not very broad. There are ſome ruins in it, which ſhew it was formerly inhabited, and the ruins of a large Temple is ſtill to be ſeen. Another Iſland there is in the Bay, cloſe to the land near *Vurlaw*, which a Greek told me was held in great Veneration in former times, having had ſeveral fair buildings; now nothing remains great or remarkable, but the Cave which is cut out of a firm Rock almoſt ſquare, and ſupported with 4 pillars of the ſame Rock. To the Eaſtward is part of an Altar, & in the middle is a Well but the water is not fit to be drank it is ſo brackiſh.

From

From the Iſland it is about a quarter of a mile to the maine, where formerly was a made-way in the Sea for people to paſs over, being 30 Foot broad. This way is now almoſt conſumed, yet I have paſt over it on horſeback. This Iſland I judg muſt be the once famous *Claſſomene*. The other Iſlands are of no note.

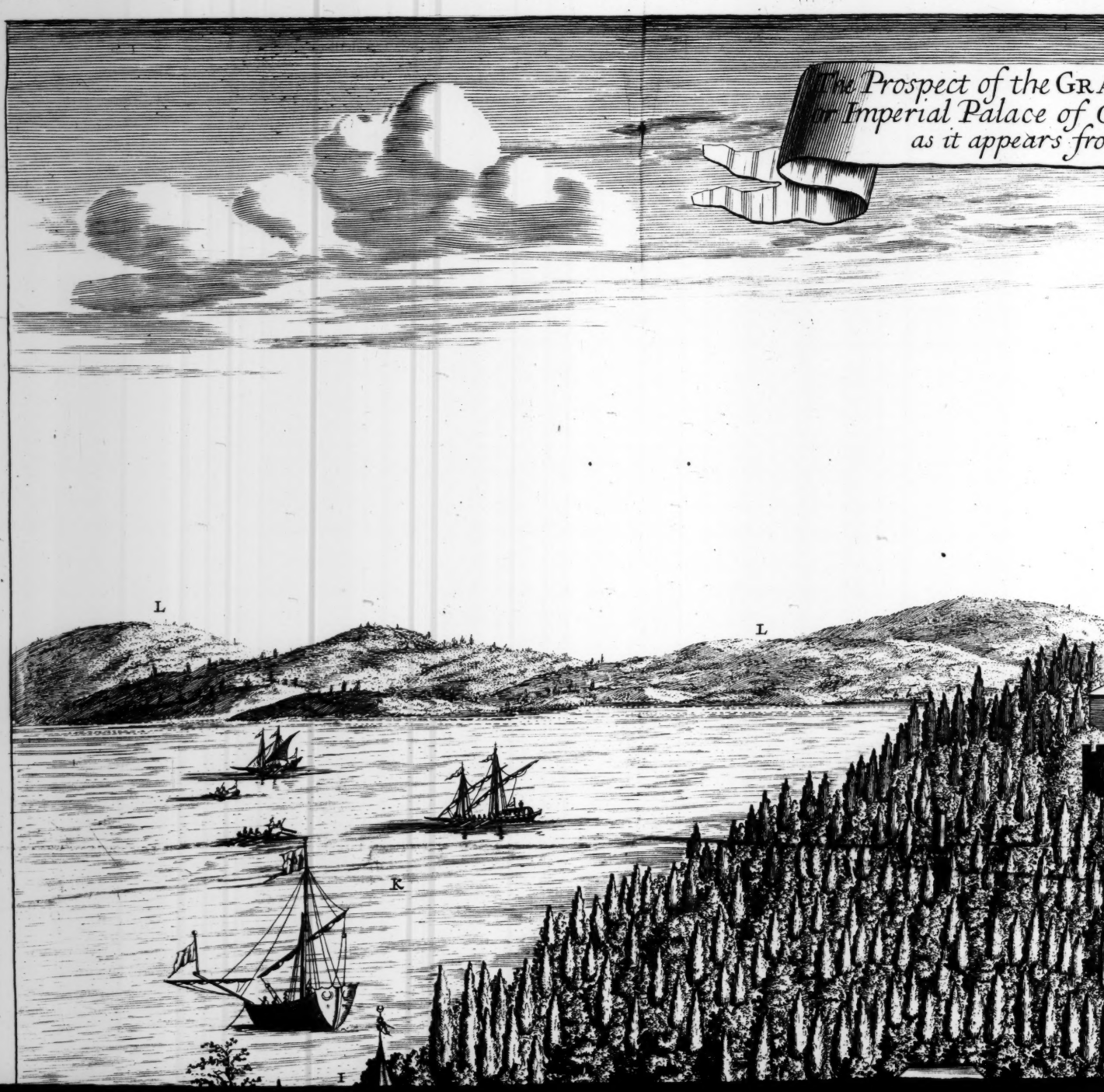
The HELLESPONT, *or entrance into the Sea of* CONSTANTINOPLE.

THE *Helleſpont*, called by the *Turks Bogaſs Hiſar*, is the Southern-moſt ſtrait between *Europe* and *Aſia*; the two Capes or head lands are *Cape Grego* on the European, and *Cape Janizary* on the *Aſian* ſhore, which are about two miles one from the other, having two new Caſtles, which ſtand low and oppoſite to each other, and were built after the great fight betwixt the *Venetians* and *Turks*, in the year 1656, cloſe under the old Caſtles, Theſe two Caſtles have no other name then the *New Caſtles*, and the Cape has the ſame name; although it be corrupted by our Seamen, who call it *Cape Janizary*, taking the word *Yenni hyſar* (new Caſtles) for *Janizary* (a Soldier) as alſo going into *Smyrna* they call *Cape Giobernole* for *Cara Borun*. From the new Caſtles to the old is about 20 miles. Theſe latter are not a mile wide; formerly here were the Cities of

Seſtos and *Abidos*, and theſe are by the *Italians* called the *Dardanelli*, I believe from the ruins of a City formerly called *Dardanum*, not far diſtant. The Caſtles ſtand oppoſite to each other, having above 100 Guns in each, moſt of which lye level with the water, ſo as it is almoſt impoſſible any ſhip ſhould paſs upward, without leave. The Gunners there are expert Marksmen; I have ſeen tryall made of their ſkill. In the year 1670 the *Captain Baſha* was there, when an empty Butt was caſt into the Sea about a mile above the Caſtles which the Stream brought down, and it being come between them, in two ſhott it was ſunk. When the *Baſha* departed he was ſaluted with two ſhott, one paſt juſt at the Prow, the other under the Poop of his Gally, ſo near as the water ſpry'd into the Gally. Here is a continual tyde or current which runs downwards, to the South ſo ſtrong as a Gally can hardly with a full ſtroak gain way againſt it, nor was it ever known that the Stream did run upwards. In the year 1665 I was a paſſenger in the *Sampſon* (Captain *Samuel Chamblet* Commander) from *Smyrna* to *Conſtantinople*, the winds being contrary we lay at anchor without the new Caſtles from *May* till the beginning of *Auguſt*, for here in the Summer time the winds are moſt Northerly. Our chief Mate Mr *Frith*, was a very great Artiſt, and often would make tryalls about the current which runs downwards;

wards; he found that ſome times the water returned upward about 3 fathom deep, when at the ſame time it run ſwift downwards above. This experiment he tryed ſeveral times, with one and the ſame effect. Paſt the *Helleſpont* the Iſland of *Marmora* ſhews it ſelf, being but ſmall; it has its name from the quantity of Marble which is there. Several Slaves are employ'd to cut it out, and ſome old Gallys tranſport it to *Conſtantinople* for the building thoſe ſtately *Moſques*, *Bagnos*, and Palaces wherein it now flouriſhes. Againſt the Gulph of *Montania* is the Iſland of *Papa* not inhabited. About 16 miles from *Conſtantinople* are 7 Iſlands which ſome call the Iſlands of *Princepe*, tho' one only hath that name which is the largeſt; to it the *Grecian* Emperors did uſe to baniſh their Sons, if guilty of any great fault, now only one is inhabited, called *Chalcis* which is to the N°. of *Princepe*, there being a ſmall Village and two Monaſterys in it. Being ſo near to *Conſtantinople* I muſt give the Reader a ſhort view of it. The ſcituation for pleaſantneſs, and conveniencie, and the Port for largneſs and ſecurity may ſue for preeminence above all others. The River between *Conſtantinople* and *Galata*, is not broader then the Thames at London-bridge, but hath much deeper water, ſo that no bridg can be made over. The largeſt ſhips may have their heads aſhore, and 18 fathom water at

their ſtern. The Arſenal next to that at *Venice* is the beſt in *Europe*. The broadeſt ſtreet in *Conſtantinople* is not ſo broad as Lumbard ſtreet. Very few houſes (if any) are above three ſtories high, they are built moſt with timber. Their ſhops & warehouſes are moſt by the water ſide, to which all people flock in the day time, which makes it ſeem to be ſo populous. The *Grand Signor*'s *Serraglio* is ſeated on the moſt Eaſt point of the City having a proſpect up into the *Boſphorus*, 'tis ſurrounded with a high wall near two miles round, having upwards of 400 large Cypreſs trees regularly planted in it, with many fair Summer-houſes without the wall cloſe to the Sea ſide. The *Turks* call this City *Stamboll*, to ſignify, that it is abounding in all things; and indeed it is the beſt ſupplyed with Fleſh, Fiſh, Fowl, Fruit and Corn of any great City in *Europe*. Many having given a large account of it already, I will forbear enlarging thereon. In the year 1665 a *Quaker* who lived in *Dover*, was perſwaded to come to *Conſtantinople* to convert the *Grand Signior*; thoſe who ſet him on the deſign, perſwading him, that he ſhould have the gift of Tongues: but he was diſappointed in that, and all other his expectations, and without ſeeing the *Grand Signor*, or *Vizier*, by the Right Honorable the Earl of *Winchelſea*'s order, was ſhipt aboard the ſhip *Sun*, and ſent for *Legorn*. I have ſince ſeen him


The Prospect of the GR
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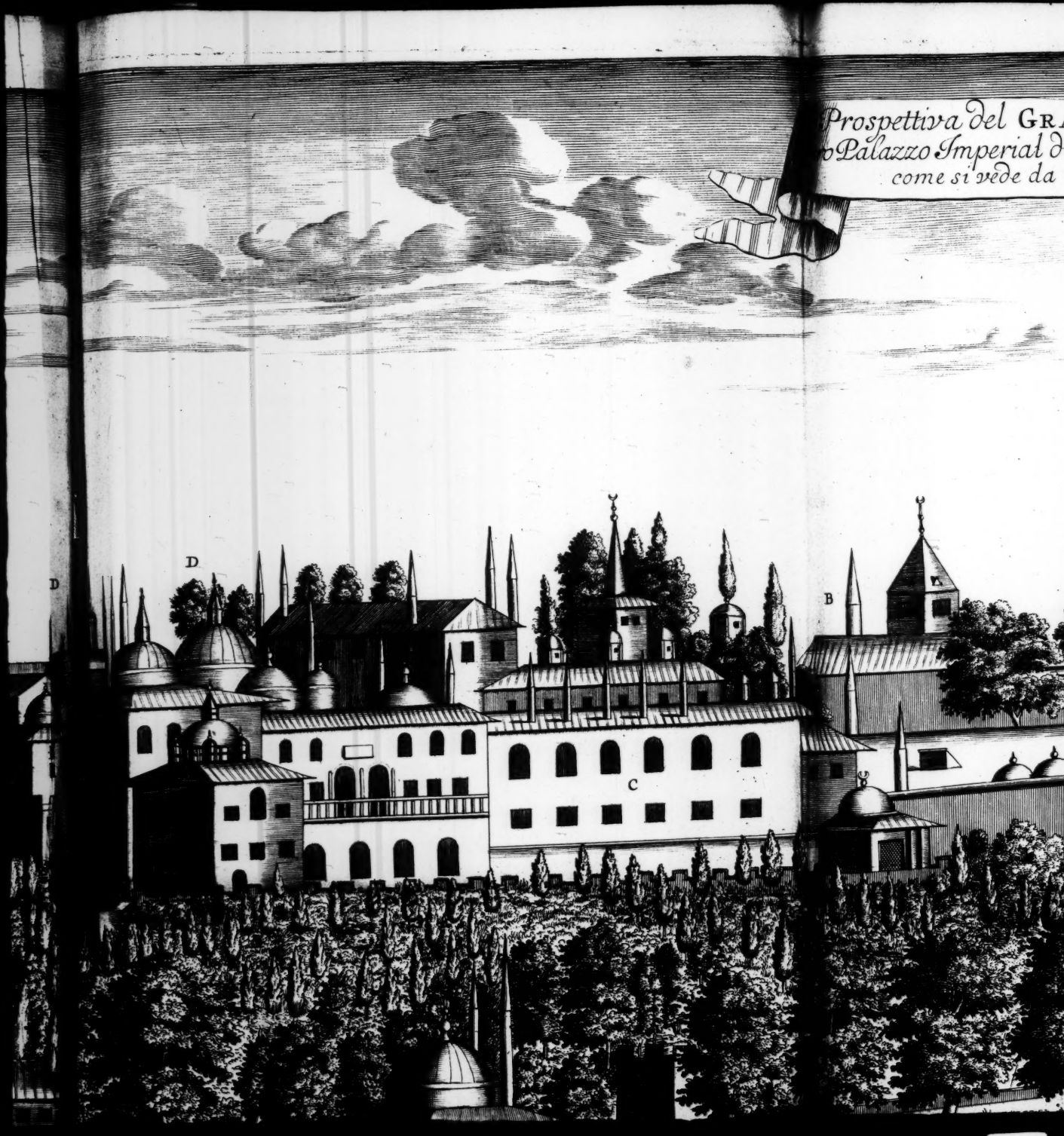
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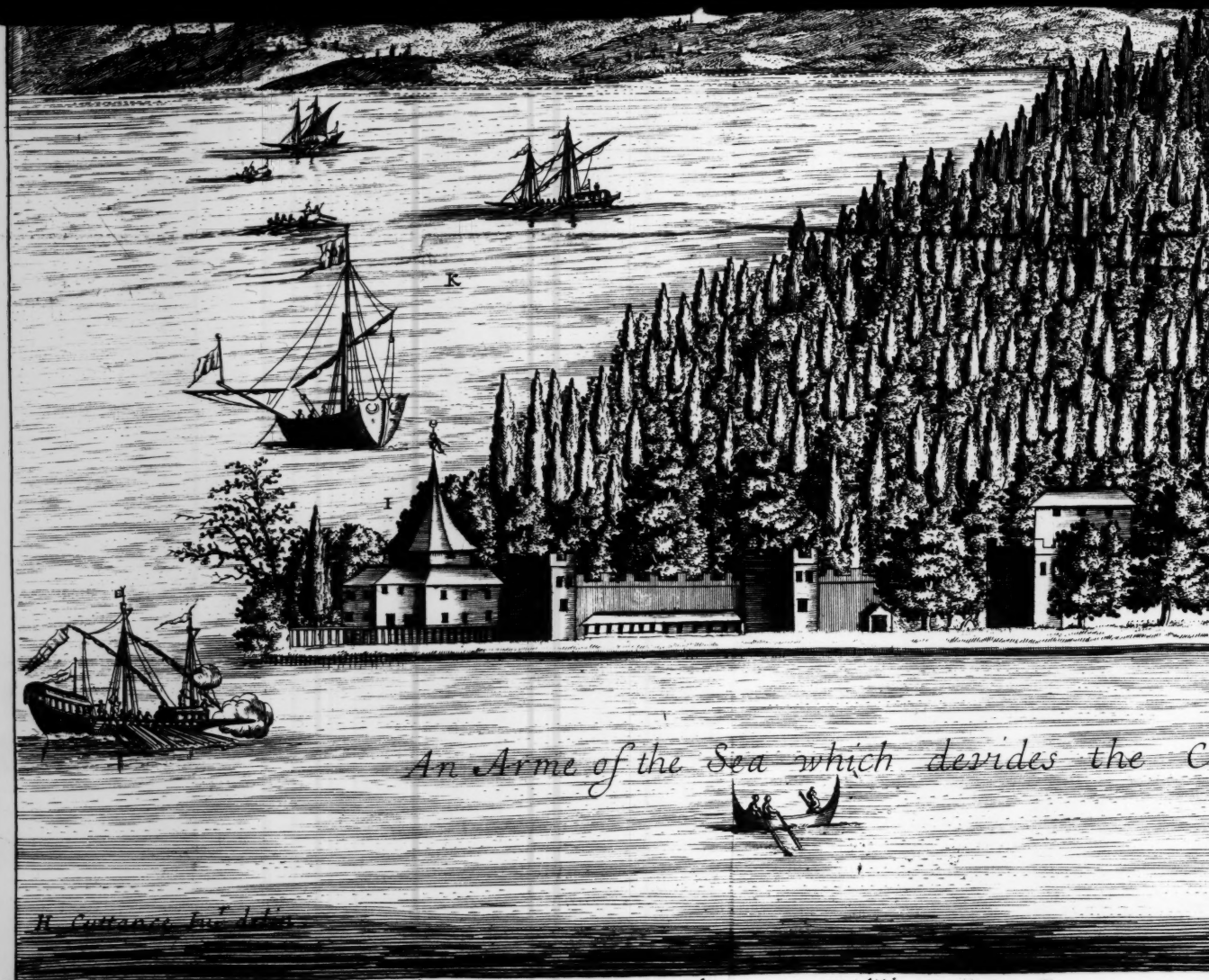

A. The Entrance into ye Serraglio from ye City
B. Lodgings for the Guards
C. The great Hall for publick audience
D. The Gran Signors Lodgings
E. The Womens Lodgings
F. Pleasure houses where the Gran Signore comes t
see the Fleet go to and come from Sea
G. Place for the Gran Signors Barges

City of Constantinople from Galata

nes to:

H. Part of Constantinople called Balat
I. Entrance in to the Serai from Sea
K. The Bosphorus or Channell which devides Europe from Asia

L. Part of the Asia Shoar
M. Sta Sophia where the Gran Signore goes to Devotion every fryday.

l'Entrata
Allogiam
La gran
Apartam

UMI

l'Entrata del Serraglio per la parte della Citta
Allogiamenti delle Guardie
oes t[illegible] la gran Sala di Audienza
Apartamenti del Gran Signore

E. Apartamenti delle Donne
F. Gallerie doue il Gran Signore si porta per
vedere vscire et entrare l'Armata di mare
G. Ridutti per le Barche del Gran Signore

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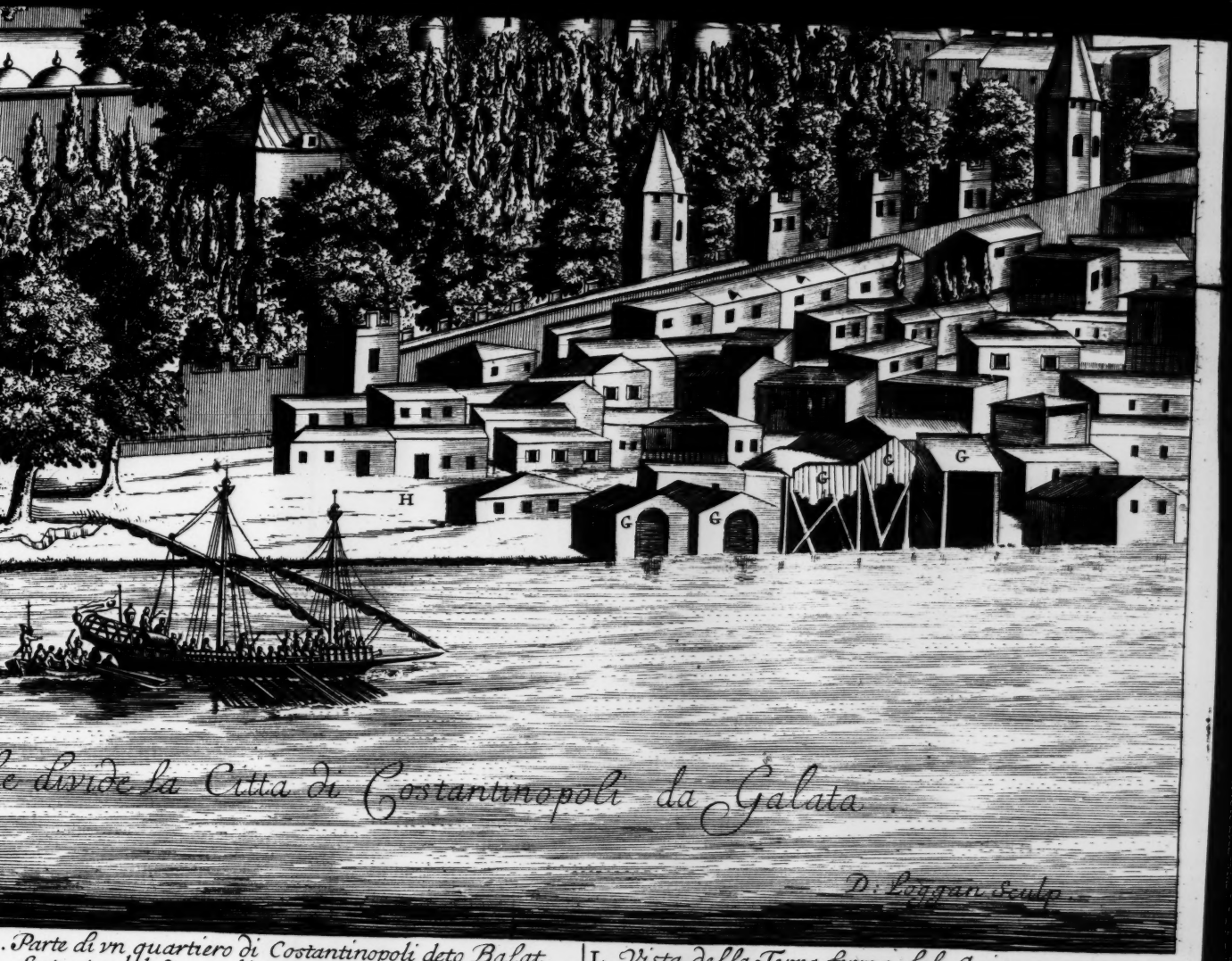

e divide la Citta di Costantinopoli da Galata.

D: Loggan Sculp.

. Parte di vn quartiero di Costantinopoli deto Balat
. Entrata del Serraglio per Mare
. Il Bosphoro ò vero il Canale che divide = l'Europa da Asia

L. Vista della Terra ferma del Asia
M. Moschea di Sta Sophia doue và il Gran = Signore ogni Venerdi.

B: Randolph.

him in *Kent*, he being now of another perſwaſion.

The preſent State of that famous Iſland and Kingdom of CANDIA.

THE Iſland of *Candia*, which in old time (and now by the *Turks*) is called *Crete*, hath followed the other parts of the Empire of *Greece*, and is now ſubjected to the Tyranny of the *Turks*, after a Warr for above 27 years. In which time the *Venetians* (tho' in comparriſon, as a flea in the beard of a Lyon, to the Ottoman Forces) did bravely, and with an unparallel'd Courage, defend the City of *Candia* to the laſt extremity. After a cloſe Siege for near 2 years continuance, the Vizier there in perſon, and with him the beſt of all the *Ottoman* Forces, they were forced to ſurrender, yet upon the moſt honorable termes, that they themſelves could propoſe; carrying away with them not only their Cannon, and all other amunition, but alſo the bells, which were in the Steeples, and whatever elſe they thought worth the Labour. The Vizier was ſo over-joyed, that the City was ſurrender'd to him, that he appointed ſeveral of the *Turkiſh* boats, to aſſiſt the *Venetians*, if they ſhould have occaſion of their help in carrying their goods to the ſhips. He was ſo obſerving of his word in the Peace.

that

that he cauſed two *Janizarys* to be put to death for attempting to force their way into the City. All *Europe* has heard of this great Seige, how many thouſand Bombs were caſt into the City; How many Mines, and Fornellos were blown up; and how many bold aſſaults the *Turks* made. They had at laſt workt themſelves ſo near the Walls that it was impoſſible for the beſieged to make uſe of any of their great Guns. For no ſooner could a man appear to level a Gun, but there was a ſhower of bullets and arrows, ſo that the *Turks* would often attempt to undermine the Walls, and the *Venetians* did countermine them, and when they met under ground, they fought moſt deſperately. The *Venetians* have an Engine which they call *trombo di fuoco*, it is as long as a half Pike, the Staff bigger: At the end are two Irons, about two Foot long, in the form of a fork; In which is faſtned a trunk made of Iron, (and ſome are of wood) in it are five charges, each firing ſeverally at a certain time, and carry ſeveral bullets to do execution as far as a Piſtol. They ſet fire to it at the fore part, and have a touch, to reach from one chamber to the other. Another Invention they had to fiſh up the *Turks*, when they attempted to undermine their Walls. They had hooks made in the forme of a boats grapling, the points ſharp, faſtn'd to a rope and 4 or 5 foot of chain at the end;

Theſe

Theſe hooks they often caſt over the Walls, amongſt the *Turks*, and ſeldom failed to bring up a *Turke*, ſome faſtned by the clothes, others by the body. I have heard ſome of the officers ſay, they have taken ſeveral in a night. For when the hook was faſtned, they gave them not time to unhook themſelves but had them ſoon over the Walls, and many a *Turk* have the common ſoldiers eaten. At the *Greeks* leaving *Candia* there happned a moſt ſad accident; a new ſhip called *La Fregatta Galliera*, or the Gally Frigot, was pitcht upon for tranſporting moſt of the Principal of the Gentry, and the greateſt part of the riches of the Citizens; there was alſo (beſides what were mounted) 50 great braſs Guns, the Paſſengers were between 250 and 300 beſides 200 Mariners and upward. Being between a little Iſland called *Ovo*, and the Port of *Cerigo*, the ſhip open'd, and not a man was ſaved. The reſt of the Fleet got well, ſome to *Zante*, others to *Ceffalonia*, *Corfu* and *Venice*, landing the *Greeks* as they had a fancy to the place which they came to, or as they found freinds. Thus they left their Eſtates to the Enemy, and not above 5 or 6 *Greeks* remained, who being in years, and ſickly withal, deſir'd leave of the General, that they might tarry, and end their days there. In the Articles of peace it was concluded, that the *Venetians* ſhould keep poſ-

ſeſſion of three ſmall Iſlets which are cloſe to the Iſland of *Candia*, and have each a very ſtrong Caſtle. The *Turks* did laugh at their propoſals, ſaying we have the Henn, and the Chicken will follow of courſe, of theſe Iſletts you ſhall have a further account hereafter. This Iſland had 20 Citys, and above 1000 Towns, Villages and large Monaſterys, now there is not above 4 Citys, and 300 Towns and Villages. To give you an account of them I will begin with the eaſtern part. This was formerly a Province called *Sittia*; the head City had the ſame name, ſtanding in a Bay, at the North Eaſt part of the Iſland, at the Weſt ſide extending from the North, to the bottom of the Bay Southerly, above a mile in length. The Caſtle ſtood on a riſing ground to the NW^{t}. of the Town, built of a courſe Marble ſtone. The *Venetians* finding the place was not Tenable, cauſed ſeveral mines to be made, by which they deſtroy'd the Caſtle and Town, and ſo went to *Candia*. By the ruins it may be ſeen the builders had no thoughts, ſo ſoon to have left them; moſt of the Walls are intire and ſome have lower rooms with beams, which are patcht up, and ſerve for ſtore houſes to put corn in, when any ſhip comes to lade. In the year 1680 I was here and loaded a *Sattee* of *Provence* Captain *Iſeppe Bremon* who belonged to *Caſſis* about 10 miles from *Marſellis*. The Wheat was the *Baſha*'s own, which he ſold at

at 3 *Timins* a *Killoe*, (i. e. about 14^{d}. the Buſhel.) The *Turk* who came with me from *Candia*, was an ordinary Servant. But as we travelled the Road, and when we came hither he would domineer at a ſtrange rate. Here are no Inhabitants nearer then 12 miles, at a ſmall Village called *Alona*, ſaving at a ſmall houſe and Chappel, which is a *Metoiki* (or Chappel of eaſe to a Monaſtery up in the Mountains) about a quarter of a mile from the Sea. Amongſt others the *Greek* Prieſts brought their tenths, to the *Turks*. They all deſire to have a Seaman to meaſure their Corn rather then the *Turks*; for they will ſtir the corn about with their hands, and preſs it down; But the Maſter was content to take it with a juſt meaſure, and Favoured the poor *Greeks* what he could. At *Alona* reſides the *Baſha*'s Lieutenant, who has 100 *Spahees* to guard the Coaſt from Privateers; but more to gather in the tenths. The *Greeks* maintaine them, at their own charge. To the Eaſtward of *Sittia* on a point of land, is a Monaſtery dedicated to S^{t} *Iſidoro* to which belongs a great Revenue, it maintains about 40 *Calojeros*. There are ſeveral rich Lamps, and other ornaments of Silver and Gold. Here they ſhew you the Picture of the Bleſſed Virgin, which (they ſay) was brought by Angels from *Stancoi*, and was found in a cave of that Mountain. They have Lands on the Iſland of *Rhodes*, where they

have a *Metoiki* and ſeveral *Calojeroes*, to gather in the cropps of corne, oyl and wine; the *Turks* allowing them to enjoy it, calling it *Vacofa*, or poſſeſſions for Gods uſe, yet they will receive their tenths from it. The *Gomina* or Overſeer of this Monaſtery had made his Eſcape, taking with him above two thouſand pieces of Eight, in ready mony and plate, but being purſued, he was taken at *Scarpante* an Iſland lying in the midd way, between *Candia* and *Rhodes*, & by the *Baſha*'s order put to death. To the South of *Alona* about 10 miles is a very high Mountain called by the *Turks Baſha Dogg*, from it may be ſeen the Sea, to Eaſt, Weſt, North and South. Here are the Ruins of a Caſtle called formerly *Barozza*, 'twas built by a Gentleman of that name. It is, ſquare, about 60 Foot high, with a tarrazzo, and battlements on the top, each ſquare is about 40 foot. The Wall is very thick; the door about 10 foot from the ground, having a dry ditch about it. Of theſe there are ſeveral about the Iſland, as the old built Caſtles are in *Ireland*. For formerly the *Candiotes*, did uſe to Warr amongſt themſelves, but now all ſuch quarrells are ended by their ſubjection to a common Maſter. The City of *Girapetra* is to the South of the Iſland, having no ſecure Port, but an open Road, where Veſſels in the Summer time may be with ſecurity from the Weather, but not from Privateers;

teers; for while I was there, they carryed away a Saike which came from *Alexandria*. The Town is wall'd round, and hath a ſmall Caſtle which lyes higher then the Town. Here is continually a Garriſon of 200 *Janizaries*, beſides there are ſeveral *Turks*, who are Merchants, ſo that in all they can raiſe 500 fighting men. There is about it a very fine plain full of Olive trees and ſome pleaſant Gardens. Their houſes are well built, of good ſtone, the rooms very lofty; but few houſes above two ſtorie high. In the year 1675, one *Monſieur Crevellier*, a famous Privateer, landed 500 men in the Bay of *Spina Longa*, travelling in the night, he came next morning, juſt at the dawning of the day, and found the *Turks* at their *Sabbah namas* morning prayer, ſo he made himſelf maſter of the Town, carryed away 200 ſlaves, nailing up the Guns which were in the Caſtle. The *Turks* which were at the South part of the Town, betook themſelves to ſome ſmall Veſſels, for they had not the heart to return home, to fetch their armes. Monſieur *Crevellier* to retreat with this great prize, reſolved to kill what horſes he found, ſecuring twenty for himſelf, & officers, to ride at the reare; This enterprize was effected in leſs then ſix hours after they enter'd the Town, for they did not tarry to ranſack the houſes much. After they were departed, about 300 men, *Turks* and *Greeks* were got together, and marched a

mile or two out of town, and had not *Crevellier* kill'd the horſes, he could never have got out of the Iſland. It is very ſtrange that ſo many men could come with that ſecreſy as not to be diſcovered, and that the hearts of thoſe *Turks* ſhould be ſo dull'd. Immediatly they diſpatch't expreſſes to the City of *Candia*, Writing to the *Baſha* that above 1500 Chriſtians had landed, and carryed away 200 Priſoners, moſt of them men of the Garriſon; the *Baſha* asked the meſſenger, if the reſt of the Inhabitants were a ſleep, or dead; *No ſays the meſſenger, but their hearts were, being all ſurprized, ſome in their Moſques, and ſome in the Coffee houſes, and not a man, that had his ſenſes. Moſt of the horſes being alſo kill'd.* The *Baſha* aſked him how he eſcaped, he anſwered, *that he had the wit to hide himſelf, as a great many others did.* There were three Gallys in the Mole at *Candia*, under the command of one *Babba Haſſan*, who were ſent out to look after *Crevellier*, but to no purpoſe, for they returned without ſeeing him. Since, there is an order that the Gates ſhall be ſhut an hour before Sunn ſet, and not opened till an hour after morning prayers, and now there are ſeveral guards on the Mountains, beſides the *Baſha* of *Candia*, has threatned, the Providitore at *Spina Longa*, to complain to *Venice* if he ſuffer any Privateers to come into that Bay; ſo as for ſome years they have

have attempted nothing. The Country towards the South is not ſo mountanous as to the North, and Northweſt parts; having ſeveral large and pleaſant plaines, which have many ruins of fine town's. To the Eaſt of *Girapetra* about 10 miles I went to ſee a Cave under the Mountain of *Iro* as they now call it, where they ſay St *Paul* preached: it is a large Chappel having 12 pillars all cut out of the Rock, which was done by the Chriſtians in the night time. Some ſay it was finiſhed in leſs then a months time. Cloſe by is a Fountain where they ſay he uſed to Baptize, and it is now called St *Pauls* Fountain, the water thereof is very good, to cure ſuch as have ſore eyes. From *Gierapetra* to *Bonifacia* is 14 hours riding moſt in plains, very delightſome, there being very high Mountains to the North, with moſt pleaſant valleys between, and abundance of *Cyprus* trees. *Bonifacia* ſtands on a riſing ground, having only the Walls of a Caſtle. The Inhabitants are moſt *Greeks*, very poor; here is a Metropolitan who pretends to be next to the Arch-Biſhop of *Candia*. There are two *Italian* Churches; the dores are made up with Walls to keep Cattle from going in. The *Greeks* have four ſmall Churches, but one will contain more then all the Inhabitants. They have now new named the place calling it *Malafacia* inſtead of *Bonifaci* (good Face) it being ſo much alter'd from what it was in former time.

From

From *Bonifacia* to the *Labarinth* is about 10 miles, or three hours riding W^t, moſt a plain. Several men have ſeveral opinions about this building, (if I may call it ſo.) But one Signior *Venetando*, who was born in a neighbouring Village, gives this account, that a certain King of this Iſland, had ſo great a hatred for all women, that he order'd this place for his Court, and at laſt lived ſo private that he would not ſuffer any to come to him but ſuch as ruled in his ſtead. He would ſeldome come out but to worſhip at a Temple dedicated to Jupiter, which ſtood cloſe by it. In this *Labarinth* he ended his days, and had a famous Tombe built for him, the ruins of which they ſhew you. The *Labarinth* is above two miles about, being ſo covered on the top with earth, as it ſeems to be all of firm land; we entred it with two torches, and candles in Lanthornes, having a line to direct us out again. The way is plain under foot, and archt over head, ſome arches being about 10 foot high, ſome more, ſome leſs, with ſeveral windings. I made it my buſineſs to obſerve if there was any thing of a building, in the pillars or ſides, but found it moſt an entire ſtone, which they told me, ſo cemented together that indeed it appeared ſo. Here are a great many ſmall places about 4 foot long, 2 broad, and 2 over, which were for burying places. There are abundance of batts, which hang

in

in cluſters, ſome are larger than ordinary. We endeavoured to fright them ſcorching their wings, by which we found there was life in them; their ſleep is obſerv'd to be much more ſound with a N°. wind, than with a S°. wind, as the ſpring comes on, they leave their palace. We had almoſt ended our line, being about 100 pikes, which is above 80 yards, and then returned out, being a good hour in the *Labarinth*. The damps are very great; againſt rain it is always dropping; but very dry with Northerly winds. At the end is a lake, and they tell you, that ſome have attempted to go to it, and have been drawn into it. Our curioſity did not invite us to ſee it, for were it not true, as in probability 'tis not, the noiſom ſmells are enough to ſtifle one. To the South and cloſe by, is a ſmall Village with two Churches, which ſeem to have been Temples. To the S W°, about 10 miles diſtant, is that famous and great Mountain called *Pſillo Vuona*, formerly Mount *Ida*; at 4 of the Clock it caſts a ſhadow on the *Labarinth*, on it are many pleaſant Monaſteries with Groves of Cypreſs trees, and abundance of Fountains. Some ſay the Coaſt of *Barbary* may be ſeen from the top. From the *Labarinth* to *Candia* is about 10 hours riding, moſt in a plain, till within 10 miles of the City. At the right hand, about a mile from the road, is a moſt ſtately Monaſtery, dedicated to our bleſſed Saviour, which was built by

order of the Emperor *Conſtantine* the Great. It hath always been continued to the *Greeks*, and kept its ſplendor, till the late Warr, when it was much defaced. There are abundance of Monaſterys, but very poor, and ſome are ſhut up for want of Prieſts.

Candia Novo is about 6 miles from the City of *Candia* Southward, being a ſtrong Caſtle, having *Mount Jove* to the Weſt. Here the *Turks* kept their Treaſure and Ammunition, in the Siege of *Candia*. It is ſeated very pleaſantly on a riſing ground, giving a proſpect to the Sea. It is now chiefly inhabited by *Greeks*; the Caſtle has a Garriſon of *Turks*, which the *Baſha* intended to bring to *Candia*, and demoliſh the Caſtle, having writ to the Port about it; but he had no anſwer. *Candia*, ſo famous, and generally known for the brave defence it made againſt the *Turk*, appears by the ruins to have been one of the beſt built Citys in the midd-land Seas. It is ſeated on the North ſide of the Iſland, almoſt midd-way between *Canea* and *Sittia*, in a pleaſant Bay, having an artificial Port, ſecured from the N° wind by a Mole about 200 yards long, with a ſtrong and large Caſtle at the head, called *Caſtel del Molo* having 20 great Guns. From the South is a low point of land, which runs into the Sea N°. which ſecures it from the Eaſterly wind's, and makes the entrance not above 30 yards wide;

upon

upon this point of land the *Turks* have built a cover'd way, with a very thick wall, full of holes, for ſmall ſhot, ſtrongly arch't over, reaching from the Arſenal to the entrance into the Port, where is a ſmall Fort with 4 great Guns, alſo very ſtrongly arch't over, ſo as no Bomb can offend it. At the right hand, at coming out of the Gate to the Mole, is a new Fort built with 4 very great Guns, which lye level with the water, over them are 8 ſmaller Guns. This Fort is oppoſite to the mouth of the Port, and is arch't over to prevent danger from Bombs, or wild fire. On the Mole, are ſeveral great Guns planted with arches over them. To the Eaſt of the Arſenal, is the old Caſtle called *La Battaria del Arſenal*, which is rebuilt, with a ditch round it, to bring in the Sea, moſt cut out of a firm Rock. The Port is almoſt round, and ſecure againſt any wind, for Gallys and ſmaller Veſſels, but there is not water enough for ſhips of any conſiderable bigneſs. It is fill'd very much with the rubbiſh, that the rains carryed into it, from the City, and would certainly have been choakt up in a few years, had it not been for a *French* Merchant, one *Monſieur Dudei*, who, to ingratiate himſelf with the *Baſha*, cauſed an Engine to be brought from *Marſelle* to cleanſe it. There are the ruins of 12 Arches of the Arſenal, and about 6 Arches are yet entire, but they uſe them only to work in when the

Gallys are there: No Gallys having been built here. The City is not repair'd towards the land, where the Walls are ſo much ſhaken, that it will require a great deal of time and coſt to fortify them. From the Port towards the Weſt, upon the Wall are 50 large Guns planted. The Fort of St *Andrea* at the N W^t. of the City is well repaired, having a double wall towards the Sea. In all there are about 400 Guns planted on the Walls, and out-works, which are 6 miles in circumference. The Gates of *Candia* are the beſt I ever ſaw, the Arch or Gate-houſe being about 100 yards long, and the Gates 10 broad, the Arch is all built of firm ſtone. It will take up three hours to walk round the out-works. There are ſeveral mines which were never blown up; Every mine had a diſtinct name, I was in one mine which was above a mile in length, being about 6 foot high and three broad. All the plain for above two miles without the Walls is like a new plow'd field, where you cannot walk, but muſt ſee pieces of dead mens bones. None are permitted to walk round the works, but ſuch as have a Licence and a *Janizary* with them. The *Turks* take a delight to give an account of the ſtrength of the place, and eſpecially will ſhew you a ſmall Cave or arch, where the *Venetian* General did uſe to ſleep (as they tell you) to ſecure himſelf from the Bombs. Not above one eighth

part

part of the houſes, that formerly were, are now inhabited, very few being left entire, nor do the *Turks* repair any but thoſe where they dwell; the chief Moſque is well repair'd, it was formerly a Church dedicated to St *Mark*, and ſtands to the E^t of the great *Piazza*; to the South of it are part of the Walls of old *Candia*, cloſe to which are built up a row of houſes, two ſtorie high for the Janizaries. The *Baſha*'s Pallace is a little below the great Moſque on the other ſide of the way; oppoſite to it is the great Hall, formerly called *La Sala di Conſiglio*, which is a very ſtately building of white Marble, with ſeveral works in *Baſſo Relievo*; to the S E^t. of it ſtands the Church of St *Franciſco* with an entire Cloyſter, which is a Moſque. The ſtreet from the Mole to the chief *Piazza* is in good repair, being broad and pav'd with an even ſtone; the houſes are alſo well inhabited. But that part towards the W^t. is a heap of ruins, amongſt which live the *Jews*, who have very large houſes, but ſome of their upper rooms have no other ſhelter from the weather, but a few matts made faſt upon poles. The beams of the old houſes are bought up, and carryed to *Venice*, *Zante*, and other places; and being made of Cyprus wood they ſerve to make cheſts and cabinets, many of which have been brought to *England*. The number of the Inhabitants of the City is not reckoned to be above 10000 with

Greeks and *Jews*. There is a continual Garriſon of 2000 Janizaries beſides the *Baſha*'s guardes. Since the taking the place, they have granted liberty to all, who will come to inhabit there, but all their incouragement cannot bring the *Candiotes* to dwell there. Formerly the Plain was full of Olive trees, with delightſom pleaſure-houſes and gardens. Now nothing but ruins are to be ſeen. The City ſtands on a riſing ground from the Sea. The houſes were ſo built with tarrazzis, as moſt from the tops could have a ſight of the Sea. From *Candia* to *Rettimo* is about 12 hours riding. The City ſtands on a point of land very pleaſantly, having a Port to the Eaſt, which is almoſt choakt up, ſo as no Gally can get over the barr being laden, but *Brigantines* and ſmaller Veſſels are very ſecure againſt all winds. Towards the Sea are no Walls, the Rocks there fortifying the place, ſo as an Enemy can only come by land. This place was the firſt the *Turks* made themſelves Maſters of, putting all to the Sword, to give the greater terror to the reſt of the Iſland. Since they poſſeſt it, they have built three new Forts, towards the Sea, and a wall with a dry Ditch to landward. It is now chiefly inhabited by *Turks*, who trade to *Conſtantinople* conſiderably. The houſes are here intire according to the *Venetian* manner of building. There are ſome *Greeks* that dwel in the City; but they have a ſmall town about

bout a quarter of a mile off, where are 2 Churches, where they have free exerciſe of their Religion. The Country hereabout is very pleaſant, full of Olive trees, and from the Sea ſide, the land riſes eaſily to the foot of the Mountains of *Sfacia*, about 8 miles from the City, which from the Sea ſeems to be all a wood, from which Mountains run ſeveral pleaſant ſtreames, and one very large river called Platonico, which is continually full, being ſupplyed from above a thouſand Fountains, which the Mountains produce. Theſe Mountains of *Sfacia* are abounding in all things neceſſary for life, and nothing can be more delightſom in the Summer time. They reach near 30 miles towards the S W^{t}. in length, and in ſome places about 10 in breadth, coming down cloſe to the Bay of *Suda*. The Cheeſe which is made here, is bought up by the *Venetians* and other Merchants, and tranſported to *France*, *Italy*, *Zante*, &c. It is the beſt Cheeſe that is made in any of the Southern parts, and generally as good as our *Cheſhire* Cheeſes, being made as bigg. Beſides which they have great ſtore of Honey, Wax, Silk, Wool, Cordovan-Leather, and a ſort of goats Hair, little inferior to that of *Angura* in *Aſia*. No Olives, Oranges, or Lemons grow here. There are above 100 Villages on theſe Mountains, beſides ſeveral Monaſteries. The Inhabitants are a Warr-like People, and withſtood

the

the *Turks* above 20 years after *Rettimo* was taken, living as the *Mainiotes* in the *Morea*. There are ſuch difficult paſſages to them, that an army cannot march. Now at laſt they are brought into obedience, and by humbling themſelves to the Vizier, he granted them great privileges, to incourage them, leaſt they ſhould take part with the *Venetians*, who have the Iſland of *Suda* ſo near them. As the Vizier paſt by in his way from *Canea* to *Candia*, they brought him ſeveral preſents, which the Mountains produced; which he was ſo well pleaſed with, that he exempted them from going with him, and paying their attendance on him, only he obliged them to furniſh the Camp with mutton at a certain rate. Moſt of his own proviſion was carryed from hence. Sheep at three *timins* (about a ſhilling) a piece, butter at a *timine* the *oke* (a groat for two pound 8 ounces) Cheeſe at the ſame rate, and at this price they were obliged to carry it as far as the Camp before *Candia*, where an officer gave them an acquittance, which was abated them out of their tribute. They have a certain Drugg, called by the *Venetian Oldani*, much of the colour of Liquoriſh in balls, it is a very great conforter of the head, having a pleaſant ſmell, being burnt it gives a very pleaſant ſent. Moſt of this is bought up by the *Venetians*, and ſent to *Venice*. Here is alſo a ſort of wood which the *Greeks* call *Platte exſillo*,

ikſillo, it burns like a torch & gives a moſt fragrant ſmell; much of it was uſed to burn at the Siege. Every night at the Viziers, and other great mens tents they had fires of this wood, the wood being cut ſmall, and put into an Iron grate at the end of a pole faſtned in the ground. If a man be hot in the plain, in riding two or three hours up the hills, he ſhall find ſo great an alteration in the air, as is incredible. About 15 miles from *Retimo* is a lovely Fountain called *Bognare Baſhe*, ſtanding ſo between two mountains, that at 2 in the afternoon it is ſhady, continuing ſo all the reſt of the day. The water is ſo cold as will cauſe a dew upon any fruit that is put into it, and be one never ſo hot, to drink of this water it will do him no harm. In the Summer time here are always ſome perſons of Quality, who bring their beds, and continue for ſeveral days together. The *Sfacioti* are a healthy, ſtrong, and ſtout people, they pretend to be of a very Ancient Stock, ſome there are who derive their family from before the coming of our Saviour. I ſaw a *Callojero* that was 110 years of age, he was very luſty and could walk very well with a ſtaff. Part of theſe hills are under the Juriſdiction of the Biſhop of *Retimo*, and part under that of *Canea*. From *Retimo* to *Canea*, the Road is moſt by the Sea ſide paſſing by the Bay of *Suda*, having the mountains of *Sfacia* on the left hand.

Canea is ſeated in a fine plain about 3 miles from the bottom of the Bay of *Suda*, and upon the Sea to the North, having a very fair harbour which may be called a double Port, the one being round, the other ſtretching away to the Eaſtward; where are two Arſenals. It is ſecure againſt the worſt of weathers, The entrance is narrow, and not above 18 foot water. To the Weſt of which the *Turks* have built a new battery with 20 very large Guns, and above it to the South is a great Cittadel, in which are 40 good Guns. To the Eaſt of the Entrance is another great Caſtle which commands the part called the *Sabioniera*, with the Arſenal. Round about the Port is a broad key, which is always full with merchandize, and is little inferior to the Port at *Marſeilles*. The houſes are all very well built and not much batter'd. The Walls are in very good repair, having a dry ditch about 30 yards broad, and 6 deep, from the land on the other ſide. The Walls are about 30 foot high; within them the earth is raiſed, about 10 foot higher than the Walls, there being a walk between. There is a mount which they call the *Marteningo* where formerly were 10 Guns, but now it is of no uſe. Toward the land there are 4 Baſtions. To the South is the great gate called *La Porti di Retimo*. To the Weſt is a mace placed on the Wall, to ſhew where a *Baſha*, at the taking of the place,

firſt

firſt enter'd the City: before the Gate is a half moon built of earth about 20 foot high; at each end is a ſmall Pyramid of mortar and ſculls, which are the ſculls of Chriſtians, who were ſlain before the place in the year 1666. The *Venetians* then attempting to regain the place under the conduct of *Marquis Vila*, a Savojard, 5000 men were landed at *Culatte* at the bottom of the Bay of *Suda*, and were encamped before the City ſeveral days. The *Turks* ſallyed out of the City, to the W^t. ſurprizing the Chriſtians, and had a very great victory, purſuing them to the Fort which was built at the bottom of the Bay. In this flight there were above 1500 killed and ſeveral taken Priſoners: amongſt the latter was one Captain *Scot*, a *Scotch*-man, who had his hand upon the draw-bridg of the City; he was carryed afterwards to *Smyrna* in the Gally's and there redeem'd by the *Engliſh* Merchants: but when he came to *Venice* his arrears were paid him and he returned his ranſom to *Smyrna*, which remain'd in bank, till another like occaſion ſhould preſent it ſelf. The City is near three miles in circumference, and is much better Inhabited than *Candia*, having a *Baſha* and other officers as in *Candia*, only in all Councils the other hath the precedence. The Country about is very pleaſant, being all a plain for above 6 miles to the South and Weſt, planted with young Olive trees

ſo that it ſeems to be a Garden. It is well ſupply'd, both with Fleſh, and Fiſh, of the latter there is great ſtore, for beſides the Sea, there is a Lake about 10 miles to the South, which furniſhes them with great variety of all ſorts. The trade is much greater here than at *Candia*, it lying ſo convenient, for the *Morea*, *Italy*, and other places. The *French* have a great trade for oyl, wools, wax, cheeſe, and ſeveral other commodities, having a Conſul, and two Merchants. The *Venetians* have alſo a Conſul, but moſt of their oyl is ſhipped off from *Suda*, to which place it is brought from *Retimo* and other places thereabout. All great ſhips come to an anchor at a place called St *Todoro*, being 2 ſmall Iſletts about 5 miles to the Weſt of the Port of *Canea*; there is very good anchorage, and a ſmall Fort to defend them. On one Iſland, notwithſtanding it ſeems to be all ſtone, and is very low, there are ſeveral Fountains of water. No *Greeks* live within the City. They have a new town built to the South, about half a mile off, where are two long ſtreets, very commodious, and here they injoy all the liberty they deſire: their Churches are open, and the Biſhop hath a very pleaſant houſe, living in good Eſteem. Cloſe to this town runs a pleaſant River, which is ſeldom dry, There are likewiſe ſeveral pleaſant gardens, well ſtock't with all ſorts of delicious fruits. The *Turks* have alſo

ſome

ſome gardens here, but they muſt retire into the City an hour before Sun ſet, winter and ſummer, or elſe muſt remain out all night, the gates being then ſhut, and a ſtrict watch kept about the Walls. The *Turks* of this place are generally very rich, and incline to trade, giving all encouragement to have Merchants come and reſide amongſt them. There was an *Engliſh* merchant here one Mr *Trenchard*, who was recommended to the *French* Conſul to have his aſſiſtance, but in a little time he grew weary of the place. Here they keep their oyl in great Veſſels called *Tini*, which are ſquare and made of wood, ſome will hold 20 Tunns. They have a ſpecial regard to preſerve the eſteem of their oyl, nor will they force a merchant to take any longer than it comes clear, not mixing the bottoms, as in ſome parts they will, by taking a hollow cane, and putting it to the bottom, by blowing through which they raiſe the foot of the oyl, ſo that thick and thin goes together. Here they ſell the Foot of the oyl at an under price; and this ſerves to make ſope. Moſt parts of *Turky* have an Eſteem for *Canea* oyl above others. Some will have it to be the better for that the trees are all ſo young; others impute it to their care in the making, for here they gather all their Olives, whereas in the *Morea* they thraſh them down with poles. The wines are generally Eſteem'd above all others. The red muſcadine

they call here *Leattico*, 'tis a richer wine than *Tent* at *Cadize*, and much more pleaſant. I have ſeen it ſold at 15 gallons for half a dollar. White muſcadine is not ſo good as that at *Luxuria* in *Ceffalonia*. Some are of opinion that in the Warr the true Muſcadine grape was loſt; on the Mountains there are ſmaller ſorts of Wine, ſo as a man may have what ſort he pleaſes. All ſorts of Proviſion are very plentiful, but in the Summer time the mutton hath generally a bad taſt, which proceeds from their feeding on ſome hearb on the Mountains. Here are Fowl of all ſorts in abundance; but eſpecially a bird called *Beccha Figge*, which is almoſt a lump of Fat: they are valued about 4 for an aſper, (or 8 for a penny) Turtle-doves and Quailes are very plentifull. Their Beef is ſmall, but very ſweet. Of Fruits there is no ſort, but what they have. I never ſaw larger pears than are brought from the Mountains, being a ſort of Sugar pear. Their muſk-melons are very good, but their water-melons are ſingular. Salating there is all the year of all ſorts: no place is eſteem'd to have larger and better Endive and Carduus, than there are here. I have ſeen Sugar canes of a great height, full as good as what are brought from *Grand Cairo*. There are abundance of Simples which are bought here for *France* and *Italy*. Some ſay the reaſon why no Venemous thing will live on this Iſland, is

the

the quantity of *Dittamo* that grows here. Others ſay it has only been ſince St *Paul* ſet foot upon the Iſland. Moſt of the *Candiotes* pretend to have great knowledg in Simples. The women are experienced Doctoreſſes. One I have reaſon to ſay was very ſkilful, ſhe having in a little time wrought a great cure upon me; For by accident a Bullet having paſt through my Legg, I applyed my ſelf to her, and in 15 days ſhe cured it. She did not allow me to eat any fleſh, till it was perfectly well. They have ſeveral antidotes againſt the Plague, but they had not the effect they pretended, for ſeveral of the Doctoreſſes were ſwept away by that diſeaſe, but moſt certain it is that after St *John Baptiſts* day, it did here abate, as they always obſerve it in moſt of theſe Eaſtern parts. There are ſeveral other places that have had the name of Citys, which are now heaps of ruins; many hundred ſtately Pallaces there were that now have only ſome Walls, and thoſe moſt fallen down. The *Candiots* keep their Habit, that is the women, but the men are moſt *alla Turcheſca*, eſpecially the better ſort. They are as Ignorant of the Antiquity of their Country, as the *Moreotes*, that have been above 200 years in ſlavery. There is no Latin Church upon the whole Iſland (as I was informed) but what is ſhut up, or converted to the *Turks* uſe. Before the *Turks* conquered this Iſland, there were above a million

of

of Souls, whereas now there are not 80000, of which not obove 30000 *Turks* on the whole Iſland.

The Iſletts, which the Venetians *have about the Iſland of* CANDIA, *are*

1. *Arabuſa* to the Weſt end of the Iſland, about ſix miles from the main, having a very good Port between the Iſlett and the main Iſland: the Caſtle is very ſtrong, having about 80 Guns. In the late Warr it withſtood ſeveral aſſaults, but it lying ſo far from any conſiderable City, the *Turks* did not ſo much mind it as they did *Suda*. Here is a continual Garriſon of *Venetian* ſoldiers and a Proveditore, who is under the Inquiſitore at *Suda*. In time of peace with the *Turks*, they have a continual trade and very good correſpondence with them, having all ſorts of proviſion at very reaſonable rates.

2. *Spina Longa*, lyes about 40 miles to the Eaſt of the City of *Candia*, at the Entrance of a great Bay. The Iſlett is not above a mile and a half about, it has a very good Fortification round it, beſides 'tis ſteep all about, ſo as an Enemy cannot well land. It is not above a mile from a point of land, where the *Turks* raiſed a Battery, and continued for a week to batter the Caſtle, but to little Purpoſe, for moſt of their dwellings are in Caves

Caves under ground. Here and at *Carabuſa* is no water but what is brought them by ſhipping, or what they ſave in great Ciſterns and Jarrs. Here is alſo a Proveditore and a Garriſon of *Venetian* ſoldiers.

3. *Suda* lyes in a great Bay about 30 miles from *Retimo* Weſt, 12 miles from *Canea*, and 9 from the bottom of the Bay South Eaſt, having the land to the South about a mile, and to the N W^{t}. not above half a mile diſtant. The Iſland is about 2 miles in circumference, not above 50 foot above the water at the higheſt part, being all rock and ſteep round. To the S W^{t}. lyes a long Rock about 10 foot above water, and not above 20 from the Iſland; againſt it is the Entrance up to the Caſtle very ſteep and winding; having two Gates, and a ſtrong counterſcarp before you paſs into the main Caſtle. The Wall about the Iſland is low but very thick. To the W^{t}. is a Mount called *il Marteningo*, about 30 Foot high, and 300 in circumference very ſtrongly built with ſmall ſtone and mortar, which has above 1000 ſhot in it. They are ſo faſt in, that it would indanger its falling, if they ſhould be pull'd out. The Caſtle is quite round the Iſlett, wherein and upon the *Marteningo* are about 120 Guns planted. The *Turks* have ſeveral times attempted to take this place, and to that purpoſe in the year 1659 they built 6 Caſtles, three on

each ſide of the Bay, from whence they continued to batter it, and ſecured the Harbour ſo, as no Ship or Gally could come to bring them ſuccor, but what in the night ſmall Veſſels would adventure to get in. In the year 1665 the Captain *Baſha* attempted to aſſault it; he came with 45 Gally's, but durſt not adventure to land any men. He cauſed the Gallys to batter that part which is to Sea-ward, while on the other ſide they continually fired from the 6 Forts. The *Venetian* Fleet was ſo diſperſed that they could not come to relieve them. The beſieged were much ſtreightned for proviſion, but moſt for want of water, for above a month they had but a pint a day, and were ſo diſheartned that they near inclined to ſurrender the place. But it pleaſed God to ſhew them his goodneſs in a ſignal manner, by a ſhot from the Enemy, which did cleave a rock in ſunder at the bottom a little above the Sea, out of which ſprang a water which ſufficed them to drink. I have ſeen the Fountain, and drank of the water, tho it is not very pleaſant. Several Officers that were in the Iſland, when it was beſieged avouched this for a truth; It being noted in the *Venetian* Hiſtory of *Suda*. The winds coming about Northerly the *Venetian* Fleet came from *Zante*, forcing the *Turkiſh* Gallys to retreat. The Captain *Baſha* was kill'd with a great ſhot, upon which the Army broke up, and retired to *Canea*.

Canea. The Vizier in his march from *Canea* to *Candia* paſt by here, and with admiration beheld the place, but would not attempt any thing againſt it, ſaying, *it was not worth the men which had been already loſt againſt it.* The Port is very commodious, being one of the largeſt in all theſe Seas, and there is very good anchor-hold all over the Bay. At the bottom of which are ſalt panns. The *Turks* have here a ſmall Tower, where are two or three ſervants of the Cuſtomer of *Canea*, to ſee that no goods are carried away; which have not paid Cuſtome at the City. In time of peace they have all proviſſions from *Canea*, at the market price, and there is a good Correſpondence betwixt the Inquiſitore of *Suda*, and the *Baſha*, who often ſend letters to one another. The Governor of *Suda* hath the title of *Inquiſitore Generale delle Iſole di Levante*; *Cerigo* and *Tine*, being alſo under his Government, altho' there are Providetors to both. The *Venetians* have no benefit from theſe Iſlands, but are at a continual charge to maintain the Garriſons in each. The bottom of the Bay, they call *Cullatte.*

A Relation of a Storm *and great* Deliverance *at* Sea, *in a Voyage from* New England.

IN the year 1683, I embarqued aboard the Roſe Friggot (Captain *William Phipps* Commander) with my Brother Mr *Edward Randolph* who was ſent to *New-England* with the *Quo Warranto* againſt the *Charter* of the *Colony* of the *Maſſathuſetts* Bay. About the 12 of *September* we departed from the *Downs*, and in 5 weeks arrived in the Port of *Boſton*, which is the Principal Town of all *New-England*. Upon our arrival a Court was called to conſult how they ſhould proceed, and it was carryed in the general, that they ſhould defend their Charter at *Law*, and reſolved they were to defend it; which was all the anſwer that my Brother could get from them. So he reſolv'd to Embarque upon the firſt ſhip bound for *England*, which was a ſmall Pink called the Adventure, *John Balſton* Maſter, belonging to *New-England*. The 12 of *December* we imbarqued; ſeveral other Paſſengers were with us, *viz.* Captain *Mark Talbot* Son of the preſent Earl of *Tirconnel*, (who came by land from *New York* to *Boſton*) Mr *William Wharton*, Mr *Robert Johnſon*, and 4 or 5 men more with three women, one being with child near her time, having with her two ſmall Children. About

9 of the Clock in the morning we weighed anchor, and with a freſh N W^{t}. wind got clear of the land by Sun ſet. The wind continued favorable ſeveral days, and gave us hopes of a proſperous and quick paſſage. When we were got to the height of the Weſtern Iſlands, our Maſter order'd a New main Sail to be brought to yard, which proved too wide by two cloaths; (or breadths of Canvas) ſo it was again taken down, and firſt fair day it was fitted, and brought to the yard. The winds were veerable for ſeveral days, and the nearer we came to the Channel, we found a great head Sea, (i. e. a Sea coming againſt us) which made us fear we ſhould find Eaſterly winds. About the 20th of *January*, we judged our ſelves to be about 100 Leagues to the Weſtward of the lands-end. The wind came up at Eaſt, and continued for two days very ſtormy, ſo as we could not carry any ſail abroad but were drove to and fro', at the mercy of the ſea, whoſe waves were grown to that height, that we feared we ſhould have been ſwallowed up in them. The 23^{d} the wind abated, we ſaw a ſhip which was to Lee-ward of us, and made ſigns to ſpeak to us, ſo we boare up, and coming to Lee-ward of them, found it was an *Engliſh* ſhip called the Preſident, which came from the *Eaſt-Indies*, and had been beating (i. e. ſtriving againſt the wind) above 6 weeks in the Channel. We came ſo near as we durſt ven-

ture, when they begged of us for Gods ſake to ſpare them ſome proviſion for they were ready to periſh: And notwithſtanding the ſeas run ſo high yet did they adventure to hoiſe out their Pinnace with which 8 men came aboard our ſhip, repreſenting to us the miſerable condition which they were in, being 80 perſons aboard, who for a months time had lived on a pound of bread for a week, and a pint of water a day each man; moſt humbly did they begg that we would ſpare them ſome proviſion, otherwiſe they muſt of neceſſity periſh. So our Maſter gave them about 100 *l* of bread, a Barrel of Bear, and promiſed them, that he would not go from them, but if the weather were moderate he would ſupply them next day with what he could well ſpare. All that night the wind encreaſed, as next morning both the Preſident and we were forced to hand all our ſails and hull (lye with our head to the wind without any ſaile.) The 25th we loſt ſight of the Preſident, and the ſtorme increaſed ſtill more and more. The 26th about 4 of the clock in the afternoon, a ſea broak upon our ſhip, which carryed away the waſts of the ſhip (i.e. that part of the ſides above the upper deck) even with the upper deck, from the quarter deck to the fore Caſtle; the Boate, Capſtern, Windeſs and Sheat-anchor were waſht away, my Cheſt was faſt at the one ſide of the Cabin door, & Mr *Robert Johnſons* at the other, were both waſht away

away. The Maſter immediatly ordered the mizane-maſt to be cut down, the better to keep the ſhip before the wind; the ſea had a free paſſage into the hold between the Timber heads (i. e. topps of the ribbs of the ſhip,) to ſtop which we imployed our blankets and ruggs, continuing to pump, with both pumps, and all little enough to keep our ſhip above water; none in the ſhip but were wet, and waſhed ſeveral times by the ſea. Never was a longer night ſeen to any of us, and the whole night we were imployed to keep the pumps going, fearing all our endeavours would prove vain. About 4 in the morning one of our Pumps did ſuck, which was the moſt comfortable news we could then expect, but yet we were not free from fears leaſt the Seas ſhould waſh away thoſe ruggs which we had ſtoped in between the timbers. Sleep was quite baniſh't from our eyes all that night, and when the morning appeared (which was welcomed with our great thanks to Almighty God for the ſight of another day) we endeavoured to make a ſtronger reſiſtance againſt the ſeas, finding that the continual working of the ſea had almoſt waſht away our ruggs, and what means to uſe, our confuſed thoughts knew not. But God put into our Maſters mind the two peices of Canvas which our main-ſaile was over charged with, which he order'd to be brought up, and when we had well

forc't

forc't in the blankets and ruggs, then we ſpread the Canvas over it, nailing it down with pieces of hoops at each ſide; all the time the ſea waſhed the men who were made faſt with ropes, and by this means (Bleſſed be God) we kept our ſhip free with one Pump continually going. The fury of this ſtorm continued three days, and three nights driving us above 200 leagues back again. *January* the 30th. the wind abated and veer'd about to the North-Weſt, but the ſea continued high from the Eaſtward, ſo as we were fain to keep an eaſy ſaile, not to force the ſhip into a head ſea. *February* 3d the wind increaſed at W N Wt. all night. We having only our two Courſes abroad. Towards break of day, we handed our main-courſe, but before it was well ſecured the ſtorm came ſo violently upon us, that the Maſter order'd the fore-yard likewiſe to be lower'd, but all their ſtrength could not get it down, nor was there any of the men that had a knife (having only their drawers without pockets) to cut the ſaile (which they would have done) ſo as it forc't the head of the ſhip into the ſea, and ſtopt her way as a great ſea poop't us (that is it broke over our Stern) and fill'd us, as we all expected immediatly to go down to the bottom, nothing but the Maſts and fore-Caſtle were above water, the Maſter ſtood by the remaining part of the Mizan-maſt, faſtned to it with a rope, nothing but

but his head was above water; and for a ſmall time the ſhip remained without any motion, but God of his infinite goodneſs was pleaſed again to draw us from the Deep. Our ſhip with another Sea was lifted up, and our fore-ſaile was got down and ſtowed. We were forced to bore holes between decks to let the water into Hold, and could not Pump out in ſix hours time the water we received with that ſea. We continued without ſaile all that day, and the wind continu'd fair. The 8th. the wind abated, and the ſeas were more moderate; ſo we hoiſed our Main-ſaile, with which and our fore-ſaile, (both reeft) we ſtood in for the Channel, about noon we ſaw a ſaile having but one maſt, judged it to be a Ketch, but drawing nearer found it was a ſhip in diſtreſs, having loſt her main and mizane maſts, ſeveral Guns were fierd to give us notice of their great neceſſity, ſo we looſed the reef (holes made to leſſen the ſaile in ſtormy weather) of our main-ſaile, ſteering directly towards them. About three of the clock in the afternoon we came up with the ſhip, and coming under their Stern, the Maſter with the reſt of the men got up, upon the quarter deck, upon their knees, with ſtretched-out arms, bare heads and a doleſull voice, cryed out to us to ſave them for the *Lord Jeſus* ſake, for that their ſhip had ſix foot water in Hold, and could not be longer kept above water. What heart

but muſt relent at ſuch lamentable cryes, & who could paſs by, without doing them all poſſible. good! We promiſed them to take them all in, deſireing them to bring what proviſſion they could well ſave. They had but one Boat which was but ſmall, and could not bring them all together, ſo they reſolved to come away as many as could, and thoſe who remained aboard, were to get proviſion ready to bring with them. The men promiſſing the Captain to return with the boat and fetch their Companions, which without their promiſe he would not have come out of the ſhip, and without him they queſtion'd if they ſhould be received by us. The Maſter with 12 more (being as many as could be in the Boat) came off, the ſeas run ſo very high, as we thought it impoſſible the Boat could ever get aboard us, 4 men rowed and the reſt with hats and caps, hoave the water out of the boat, & ſo ſoon as they came to our ſhip ſide, every one greedy to get in, let the boat knock againſt our ſhip ſide, ſo as her leaks increaſed, and ſoon filled with water that none of the men would adventure to return for their companions, but ſuffer'd the boat to go a drift, which ſo much greived the Maſter and us all as was unexpreſſible, he having nothing but a cap on his head made of a Napkin, not ſo much as his Journal or any other book, ordering the Boatſwain to bring them with him. But there was

no

no recovering the boat, and night coming on, we came ſo near as we could to the ſhip, calling to the men to make a raft with boards, and keep a broad a light, ſo as next morning we might endeavour to get them aboard; but ſo ſoon as they perceived the boat was gone, and no hopes of keeping the ſhip above water, they gave us a ſad cry, which pierced the very hearts of us all; but all our endeavours could not availe to help them. We lay by them to wind-ward, they putting a broad a light, but in 3 hours after their Companions had gotten aboard our ſhip, (being about eight at night) their ſhip ſunk, in which 5 men were loſt. The ſhip was called the *Green Friggat* Captain *John Sugars* Commander, who came from *Virginia*, wanting 7 weeks, and from that Coaſt ſaw no other Veſſel but ours. They had very bad weather all the way, loſt their main-maſt and mizan-maſt, in the ſame ſtorm in which we loſt the Waſts of our ſhip; they had caſt over board a great part of their goods, that were ſtowed between decks, two Pumps were continually imployed, and the water ſo increaſed upon them, that they deſpaired of all hopes. One of the men being on the ſtump of the main-maſt to faſten a rope to get out more goods, he ſaw our ſhip, which ſo rejoyced them, that immediatly they put out their Colours firing ſeveral Guns to give us notice of their condition. The Commander

had all his Eſtate in the ſhip, nothing was Inſured, and he ſaved nothing but his life. Now we were to conſider how we ſhould maintain ſuch an addition of mouths, without any ſupply of proviſion. But God Almighty the only Preſerver of all things, did provide for us. We had about a quarter of a pound of bread a day, meat twice a week, and a point of water a day for a man. The Sea-men were allowed ſomething more then the Paſſengers by reaſon of their continual labour. And as our Proviſion was ſhort, ſo was our Appetites abated. The Sea-men whom we ſaved, aſſiſted at the Pumps eaſing us Paſſengers ſomewhat. We reckoned our ſelves about 80 Leagues from the lands end, when we took up Captain *Sugars* and his men. The 10th. of *February* we Sounded and found about 60 fathom water, and having the wind at S°. we ſtood in for the Channel, at night we Sounded again, and found we were ſhot within *Silly* at the Entrance of *Briſtol* Channel. At day break we ſaw the land on our Starboard-ſide, which confirmed to us where we were; The wind increaſed ſo as we could not maintain any other ſaile abroad but our Courſes, with which we ſtood off from the ſhoar. About noon the wind veered to the W^t. blowing ſo hard that we were forced to hand our Courſes (low ſailes) and drive with the Sea, every ſea waſhing over us. It pleaſed God about midd-night

the

the wind came to the NW^{t}. ſo as we lay our head towards *Silly*, and next morning found the Iſland on our Lee, ſo made ſaile with our fore-ſaile, and paſt between *Silly*, and the main, and after all our great daingers (Bleſſed be God) the 13th. of *February* we got ſafe into *Plymouth* Sound, and immediatly all the Paſſengers got ashoar where (upon our bended knees) we acknowledged the great deliverance which we received. Here we had the news that the *Preſident* we mentioned, which we met and relieved at ſea, was forc't ashoar (in the Storm we were in the 10th.) in *Mounts-Bay*, and of 80 perſons only 2 ſav'd, they were ſo weak for want of proviſion as they could not hand their Saile. The woman with Child hired a horſe with a paire of panniers, in each she put a Child, her ſelf riding between them, and got ſafe to *London*, where in leſs then a Week she was delivered of a Boy. What is remarkable more, is, to conſider the great cold which was this year over all theſe Seas, and the many Shipwrecks which happened. The ſea had a continual paſſage over us, ſo as our Deck was covered with a green. Many a time and hour, have I ſtood pumping, with nothing but a Coat, over my Shirt, and a pair of drawers, that the Seas have washed me to the Waſt, ſo was it with the reſt of the Paſſengers, who were able to pump, and not one who was troubled with cough or cold, notwithſtaning

ſtanding we were ſeveral times wet in the places, where we ſlept: Oh what tongue can expreſs the loving kindneſs, and the tender Mercys of our Good God to the Children of men: Therefore to him alone, from whom alone cometh all our help and comfort, be aſcribed all Honour and Glory World without end, *Amen.*

Diſtance of Places from Conſtantinople *to* London.

	Leagues.		*Leagues.*
From Conſtantinople to the entrance of the Helleſpont	50	To Malaga	42
To the Straight of Andros	70	To Gibraltar	22
To Cerico	60	To Tangier	9
To C. Mattapan	23	To Cadiz	20
To Zante	60	To C. St Maria	32
To the Guardiani at Cefalonia	14	To C. St Vincent or the Southern C.	18
To C. Spartiventa on Calabria	75	To Silly	270
To Meſſina	14	To the Lizard	16
To Stromboli	11	To Plymouth	14
To Pontia	60	To the Start	7
To M, Argentato	41	To Portland	12
To Elba	14	To Portsmouth	13
To Legorn	15	To Beachy	18
To Genova	30	To Dyngeneſs	8
To C. St Martine	194	To South Foreland	8
To Alicant	15	To the Downs	2
To C. Palos	16	To London	23
To C. de Gatta	30		
	792		534
	534		
In all 1326 *Leagues.*			

An

An INDEX *shewing the* Longitude *and* Latitude *of the places mentioned in the* Map *of* Greece, *for the easier finding them out.* p. *shews the page.* C. *the Capes, or head-Lands.* P. *the Ports or Harbours.* M. *Mountains.*

A	Long.	Lat.
ACro Corinthus	43	36
Adrianopoli	47	42
Aiton	41	37
Alamama *ol.* Thorone	44	40
Aleſſia *ol.* Liſſus	39	41
Albanopoli	40	40
Aleſſon	42	39
Alona	49	33
Ambracie	40	38
Amphipolis	44	41
Antivais *ol.* Antibarum and Dioclia	38	41
Antipatris	40	40
Antipachſu	39	38
Antigon	42	41
Andruzza	42	35
Antimilo	46	35
Andros *p.* 7.	47	37
Antiparos *p.* 23.	47	36
Aprobo	47	41
Apolonia	44	41
Arcadia ol. Cypariſſa	41	35
Armiro ol. Lariſſa	43	38
Argos	43	36
Arch built by the Trojans now Tattar Bazar	44	42
Argentiero *p.* 34	47	35
Argoſtol	39	36
Aſtos	41	38
Aſera	43	41
Aſpro Spitti *ol.* Chaleos	43	37
Aſpri Spiro	42	36
Athens	44	37
Ayaſman ol. Elæa	50	39

B		
BAgao	42	42
Bazar	43	42
Baſilico	43	36
Bajatzel	46	42
Barbaſti	49	42
Bambara	50	41
Bakhair	50	39
Bazarkui	51	42
Ballat ol. Meletus where St. *Paul* called the Elders of the Church *Act.* 20. 17.	51	37
La Baſtia	39	39
Balachi	52	38
Bergus	49	42
Belguir	48	42
Belvari	43	43
Belgrado in Alban.	39	39
Biſton Lake	46	41
Bodna	42	40
Bodza	43	42
Bojon	44	39
Bognarbashe	53	35
Bodrou	50	36
Boſphorus of Thrace	51	43
Bonavara	50	38
Bonifacia *p.* 77.	48	33
Brendike	47	41
Brindice *ol.* Brundiſium	36	40
Budoa *ol.* Butva and Buthoe	37	41
Butintro *ol.* Buthrotas	39	39
Bulgarkui	48	41
Burſa *ol.* Pruſa	52	41
Bylaz.	42	41

C		
CAſtel novo in Albania	37	42
Caſt. novo in Candia	47	33
Catazzo	38	42
Cataro *ol.* Aſcrivium	38	42
C. Linguetto	38	39

	Long.	Lat.
C. Colonne hath its name from the pillars of a Temple which are here intire.	45	36
C. Schilli *ol.* Scyllæum	45	36
C. Mattapan *ol.* Tenaria	43	34
C. St Anzolo *ol.* Mallea	45	35
C. Deucato	39	37
C. Sidero *ol.* Cynosura	39	36
C. St Maria *ol.* Japygium	37	39
C. Crio *ol.* Xili	51	36
C. Salamon *ol.* Samonium	50	33
C. St Giovanni *ol.* Frons Arietis	49	34
C. Sassoso *ol.* Dion	47	34
C. Melech. *ol.* Drepanum	46	34
C. Spada *ol.* Cyamum	45	34
Casopo	38	38
Castle Tornese *ol.* Chelonatos	40	36
Castles at the entrance into the Gulph of Lepanto	41	36
Caminiz	41	36
Cardica.	43	38
Cakoa Ruins of a large City; supposed to be Thespiæ lying at the foot of M. Helicon dedicated to the Muses. In the year 1674 I was here in company with Monsieur *Giraud* Sr *Giles Eastcourt* and Mr *Francis Vernon*. There are the entire Walls of 12 Temples and the Foundation of a large Castle. To the South is a great Rock, in which several Rooms are cut, which have places about 8 foot long, 2 broad and one deep, all cut out of the same Rock, and are supposed to have been burying places. Some Rooms have 6 partitions, some more some less.	43	37
Cavalla *alias* Bucephalus, the latter name was given it by *Alexander*, and was the Port for his Navy: formerly it was called Chalastra. Here are many fair and entire Cisterns. Upon the top of the hill near the Town are vast walls which are supposed to have been the bounds of *Macedon* and *Thrace*. It was one of the Keys of *Macedon*. Here is a most stately and large Aquæduct built by the *Macedonian* Kings, and lately restored much for the better by one *Ibrahim Basha*.	45	41
Castel Rosso *ol.* Caristus and Gerastus	46	37
Camizana	46	42
Candia *ol* Crete *p.* 69.	48	34
Canea *ol.* Cydon *p.* 88.	46	33
Calamata *ol.* Thurium	43	35
Caliva	46	33
Capsa	48	42
Calojero *p.* 59.	47	37
Casurin	44	40
Casura	44	40
Cassandria	44	40
Canistra *ol.* Pallone	44	39
Callipoli	48	41
Candia City *p.* 80.	48	33
Candia Nova *p.* 80.	48	33
Carustaran	49	42
Caraborun	49	38
Casal	43	41
Calcedon	51	43
Camera	51	47
Carchi	51	35
Cassio *p.* 30.	51	34
Caramusal	52	32
Carabusa *p.* 94.	44	43
Carave	45	35

	Long.	Lat.
Cefalonia	39	36
Cerigo *ol.* Cythero	44	34
Cerigotta	44	34
Cepelizza	38	43
Chimera *ol.* Acro Caraunii	39	39
Chiarenza *ol.* Dimam	40	36
Chilafa *alias* Chifala	43	34
Chiackmakui	47	42
Churli	49	42
Chirry Bay	40	35
Chora	49	42
Chriſtiana	47	34
Cheſme	49	38
Chiauskui	50	39
Chirocari	41	42
Cherdack	49	41
Citella	39	38
Cycico	49	41
Ciſamopoli	45	33
Clodiani	39	40
Clomene	40	37
Cleutona	43	38
Corfu *ol.* Corcyra	38	38
Corza	40	39
Comarus	40	38
Coracco	41	36
Coddekui	48	42
Coprivatz	42	42
Corobia	42	40
Coniga	42	39
Cornice	45	33
Coron	42	34
Corinth	43	36
Coliza	40	39
Coloſſo *hod.* Conos	53	37
Conteſſa	45	40
Comoreina	46	41
Conkui	49	40
Conſtantinople *alias* Stambuol.	51	43
Colofon	50	38
Criſſa	42	37
Cranza	40	42
Craina	38	41
Croja, by the *Turks* called Scandaroon, being the place of *Scanderbegh*'s birth: another Scandaroon is a Sea port of *Aleppo*.	39	41
Cumirſa	39	42
Cupa	46	37
Cularo *ol.* Salamis	44	37
Cuchuk Main	42	35
Curſolari *ol.* Echinades.	40	36

D

DAgno *ol.* Thermidava	39	41
Dardanelle	49	41
Demitrado	43	39
Derrikui	50	41
Degnizlee	53	37
Delica	41	39
Delles *ol.* Delos *p.* 203	47	36
Dibra *ol.* Deborus	41	40
Dictamo	45	34
Dill	52	42
Dolcigno *ol.* Olchinium and Ulcinium	38	41
Doria	45	40
Drivaſto *ol.* Deremiſtarum	38	41
Drapano	40	37
Dragumeſthyr	40	37
Draguſa	41	42
Drapane	41	36
Dragona	43	42
Dragoniſi	49	37
Druſiballa	48	42
Dramiſh	45	37
Durazzo *ol.* Epidamnus and Dyrrhachium	38	40
Dubren.	43	37

E

ECceſſo	41	40
Edeſſa	42	40
Edello	48	33

	Long.	Lat
Edremitt	50	39
Egribugia	42	40
Elatrio	40	38
Elvina	40	41
Elmacan	49	39
Elbaſſan	39	40
Embola	43	40
Enigeck	48	42
Eneo, *ol.* Ænoſs founded by Æneas formerly a great City, now a ſmall Town moſt inhabited by *Greeks*. Here are the ruins of a large Temple.	48	41
Egina *ol.* Enopia	44	36
Engurguick	52	42
Epichero	40	38
Epheſus hod. Ajaſluck	50	38
St Erino *ol.* Theraſia *p.* 31.	48	35
Eretria	45	37
Eskibabba	48	42
Exemille or the Iſtmus	43	36

F

Fanaro	39	38
Fano	44	40
Falconera	46	35
Faſcio	45	40
Feres	47	41
Fodella	47	34
Fraſchia	47	34

G

Gaideroneſi	50	33
Galipoli	36	39
Gaſton *ol.* Elis	41	36
Galatta in Epirus	41	37
Galatta in Thrace	51	43
St Georgio d' Alberi	45	36
Girapetra *p.* 74.	49	33
Girmaſti	50	41
Guiſtandil	43	43
Gira	51	35
Gnidus	50	35
Gomanizza	39	38
Gramata	38	39
Granca	43	40
Gurguſa	41	42
Guzell Hiſar *ol.* Cum	50	39
Guardiani	39	36
Gyriſcus	42	41

H

Haſagral	44	43
Halicarnaſſus Mauſoleo now called by the *Turks* Aſſin Colloſſe,	51	36
Helleſpont *p.* 65	48	41
Heraclea	49	42
Hilledrome	45	38
Hierapolis *hod.* Pambook Kulaſſe.	53	37

I

Jagodna	41	43
Jannina in Epirus	41	38
Jannina in Jamboli	44	40
Jaſſula	51	36
Jaſſus	50	36
Ibar	40	42
Imbro *p.* 44.	48	41
Imrahoar	41	37
Ipſara *p.* 59.	48	38
Iſalla	48	41
Ithaca *hod.* Theaca where are the ruins of *Uliſſes*'s Caſtle.	40	37
St Ixett	39	40
Iſlands in the Gulph of Smyrna *p.* 64.	50	38

K

Kirk Agatz	50	39
Kalburgi	52	39
Koſhyenikui	52	38

L	Long.	Lat
Lariſſa *hod.* Yenneeſheir	43	39
Labarinth *p.* 78	47	33
Lacanakui	44	41
Landineve	39	42
Leodicea *hod.* Eski hyſar.	53	37
Lartachi	50	41
Larta	40	38
Langiſtro	45	41
Lampſacco	49	41
Lamedia	38	41
Levito *ol.* Lebinthos *p.* 24.	49	35
Legiton	44	37
Lepanto	41	37
Lero *p.* 57.	50	36
Levadia *ol.* Creuſa	43	37
Lemnos *alias* Stalimene *p.* 42.	47	40
Lipſina *ol.* Eleuſis. The Ruins ſpeak it to have been a large and Glorious City. The Caſtle by the water ſide ſtood advantagiouſly to command both City and Port. *Alexander* was ſo enraged with the Inhabitants, as he would not ſuffer an intire building to remain. Here is a large Statue of the *Goddeſs Ceres*, the Pedeſtal is cloſe by, on it is cut in *Baſſo Relievo* the manner of their Proceſſioning in honour to her; being men two and two, with lighted torches in their hands, bare-foot and bare-head, their garments to their knees, their hair of an indifferent length.	44	37
Lipſo	45	37
Lodrin	39	41
St Luca Stiriotes a large Monoſtary where is a famous Church built by the Emperor *Rumanus.*	42	37
Luffegelaer	46	41
Lunga	42	35
Lubatt	51	41
Lywick	46	43

M	Long.	Lat
Sancta Maura *ol.* Leucade	40	37
Maina *ol.* Leuctram	43	34
Magneſia of Sipolis	50	38
Malvaſia *ol.* Epidaurus	45	35
Maximianopolis	46	41
Mauramuri	50	33
Malgara	48	41
Maeta	48	41
Marmara *ol.* Proconeſſus	49	41
Magnaſea ad Meandrum	51	37
Marmara	51	38
Mandria	50	37
Mandugo	44	38
Macroniſi *ol.* Cranea	46	37
Marathon	45	37
Mezzalunzi	40	36
Metropoli	42	38
Melazza	43	35
Megara	44	37
Meliſſi Monimento being the ruins of a Mauſoleo about a quarter of a mile round.	44	36
Megara	47	41
Melanto	37	42
Melotta	47	41
Metelino *ol.* Lisbos *p.* 44.	49	39
Melada	36	42
Mennamen	50	38
Menden	50	36
Mehaleech	51	41
Melaſs *ol.* Mylaſa	51	37
Microviza	42	42
Milo *ol.* Melos *p.* 32.	46	35
Micone *p.* 14.	48	37
Miſiſtra *ol.* Lacedemon	43	35
Modon *ol.* Methon	41	35
Modon	38	42

	Long.	Lat
Modin	40	42
Monaſtier *alias* Tolie	41	41
Mon. Calidromus	42	37
Mon. Nigri	38	42
Mon. Corax	41	37
Mon. Parnaſſus	42	37
Mon. Olympia in Theſalie	43	39
Mon. Pithagon	43	39
Mon. Helicon	43	37
Mon. Cytheron	43	37
Mon. Canina	39	39
Mon. Sipolus	50	38
Mon. Tmolus	51	38
Mon Micale	51	37
Mon. Latmus	51	37
Mon. Palamidi	44	36
Mon. Sfacia *p.* 85.	47	33
Mon. Olympian in Natolia	52	42
Mon. Tagetus	43	35
Mon. Santo *ol.* Athos. It is a demy Iſle only Inhabited by *Greek Hermits* and *Caloirs* who have 21 *Monaſteries* and two *Hermitages.* In the narrow neck of land, is a great Croſs erected, beyond which no woman muſt paſs; Here are above 6000 *Caloirs* and *Hermits*, and not a woman.	45	40
Montania	52	42
Morgo *ol.* Amorgos *p.* 23	48	35
Moruli	48	43
Moſcolour is a ſmall Village. In *May* here is the greateſt fair in all *Turky*, which laſteth 14 days, during which a *Cadde* comes from *Lariſſa*, Merchants come from all parts of *Turky* & *Germany*, ſome years upwards 20000 head of beaſt have been ſold here. The whole fair takes up above 3 miles of Ground.	43	38
Mullives	49	39

N

NAſſo *ol.* Pegunthium	39	36
Naranza *alias* Narante	36	43
Napoli di Romania	44	35
Nattalico *ol.* Alizia	40	37
old Navarino *ol.* Pylus	41	35
Nampho *p.* 31.	48	35
Navarino new was built by the *Turks* in 1571 and ſurrendred to the *Venetian* Forces in the year 1686.	41	35
Neo Caſtro	40	37
Neoſtria	46	42
Negro Ponte *ol.* Chalcis *p.* 1.	45	37
St Nicolo	39	38
Niſſa	41	43
Niſcia	42	35
Nicopolis	45	41
Nicopoli	44	43
Niz	48	43
Nicaria *p.* 53	49	37
Niloni	46	37
Nixſia *p.* 20.	48	36
Nio *p.* 31.	48	35
Nizari *p.* 24.	50	35
Nicomedia *hod.* Eſmitt	52	43
Nicæ *hod.* Iſnick	52	42
Nimpha	51	38
Nonacris	41	36
Noſſi.	52	37
Noman	52	38

O

OLerno	46	33
Ombla	37	42
Oronico	39	41
Orſo *ol.* Oricum	38	39
Onocoro	40	39
Ottranto	37	39
Ovoſo	45	40
Oxica	40	39

P	Long.	Lat
Panormo	38	39
Pachſu	39	38
Patraſs	41	36
Paracopolis	42	41
Palantia	42	38
Paſſava	43	35
Pachino	49	33
Pagana	43	34
Palio Caſtro	46	37
Paros *p.* 22.	47	36
Paris	49	41
Paxmando *ol.* Claude	45	33
Papaſluck *ol.* Alexandria	49	40
Palermo	50	41
Patmos *alias* Palmoſa *p.* 56.	49	37
Palamoot	51	39
Papa *ol* Besbicus	51	42
Petra-alba *alias* Petrina	40	40
Perga	41	36
Pella the place of *Alexanders* birth.	43	40
Pelaguiſa	45	39
Peſchera	38	39
Petane	50	39
Paraſto	48	41
Pergamus *hod.* Bergamo	50	39
Philitra	41	35
Phillippopoli	45	42
Philipi	45	41
Philidelphia *hod.* Alah Shair	51	38
Piſcopia *p.* 24.	51	35
Platamona *ol.* Aliacmon	43	39
Porta Trojanna	44	42
P. Buffolo	45	37
P. Ternice	45	37
P. Raphti	45	37
Ponte Lungo	47	42
Policandro *ol.* Polyegos *p.* 31.	47	35
Ponte Grande	50	42
Ponte Piccolo	50	42
Poroſolena	50	39
Polina *ol.* Cimolis	47	35
Prisba	40	42
Prauſta	45	41
Prelippo	40	41
Previzze *ol.* Nicopolis was built by *Auguſtus* after his conqueſt over *Mark. Ant.*	40	38
Preſtino	38	42
Prodino *ol.* Prote	41	35
Prelippo	49	41
Preſtina	41	42

Q		
St Quaranti *ol.* Oncheſmus	39	39

R		
Raova	44	41
Raguſa old *ol.* Epidaurus	37	42
Rafanna	44	35
Reſina	38	42
Retimo *p.* 84	47	33
Rhodes *p.* 26.	53	35
Reſeto	39	39
Rofeo *ol.* Alpheus	41	35
Rodiſto *ol.* Byſanthe	49	42
Ruins of Colofon	50	38
Ruins of Aſſum	49	39
Ruins of Troy, They appear in ſeveral places for above 20 miles circumferance. The two Villages of New *Troy* and *Gaurkui* are on two Hills, round the topps of which run the foundations of walls, which moſt judg were 2 Caſtles, but the greateſt part of the ruins are in the fields, and woods over againſt *Tenedos*, which ruins the *Turks* now call *Eski Stambol*, or old *Conſtantinople*, *ol. Troas Alexandra.*	49	40
Ruins of Bouron	46	41
Ruins of Chiarenza	40	36
Ruins of *Baccus*'s Temple	48	36

	Long.	Lat.
Ruins of Jaſſus	50	36
Ruins of Hallicarnaſſus	51	36
Ruins of a Temple dedicated to *Apollo Didimeus.*	52	36
Ruins of *Sittia* the third City in *Candia* before the *Turks* took that Iſland.	49	33

S

SAzabiech	37	43
Sapienza *ol.* Oenuſſa	41	34
Salona *ol.* Delphi	42	37
Sabion	36	42
Sargiogle	42	40
Saſeno	38	40
Sarabrod	43	42
Salonico *ol.* Theſalonica	43	40
Saminthus	43	36
Sacklee	51	38
Sardes *hod.* Sart	51	38
Samos *p.* 54.	50	37
Samo	40	36
Samandraichi *p.* 44.	48	41
Scarpanto *p.* 29.	51	34
Scuttari	51	43
Scuttari *ol.* Scodra. It was ſurrendred in the year 1578. The *Turks* having beſieged it above two years, Storming it ſeverall times. It ſtands on a high hill.	38	41
Scupia *alias* Uſcopia	42	41
Scyro *p.* 57.	46	38
Scala Nova	50	37
Sciata *p.* 59.	45	39
Scio *ol.* Chios *p.* 46.	48	38
Scopelo *p.* 58.	45	38
Servizza	42	39
Seres	44	41
Segegick	49	38
Serfu *p.* 38.	46	36
Selembria	50	42
Serfante *p.* 38.	47	35
Semanlee	51	42
Sinitt	40	42
Sittia *p.* 72.	49	33
Sindo	43	40
Sidro Capſe	44	40
Sidero	43	40
Simie *p.* 27.	52	36
Sicyon	43	36
Sira *p.* 42.	47	37
Smyrna	50	38
Soma	50	39
Sophia	43	42
Spinarſo	38	40
Spina Longa *p.* 94.	49	34
Stibagna	43	41
Stagno	37	42
Stancoi *ol.* Coos *p.* 25.	50	36
Staliſi	39	41
Standia	48	34
Statoria	41	42
Stymphalis	42	36
Stampalia *p.* 30.	49	35
Strafade	40	35
Straga	40	40
Sucova	43	42
Suguth	48	42
Suda *ol.* Amphimalis *p.* 95.	46	33
Seleman	42	35

T

TAcktali	52	41
Tacktali	50	38
Talitada	45	38
Ternova	44	43
Tegea	43	36
Tenedos or Tenedo *p.* 43.	48	40
Temine	44	36
Termia *p.* 38.	46	36
Tereſe	48	35
Theaca *ol.* Ithaca	40	37
Thiguitz	42	42
Thermopoli or Bocca di Lupa, where *Leonidas* King of *Sparta* with a ſmall number of menoppoſe dres an army of a Million.	43	7

INDEX.

	Long.	Lat.
St Theodoro *p.* 90.	46	33
Thebes *hod.* Stivee	44	37
Thaſſus *ol.* Thalaſſia *p.* 44.	46	41
Thebe	43	38
Thyatira *hod.* Akhyſar	51	39
Tiria	51	38
Tine *p.* 8.	47	37
Tornova	42	39
Tornea	44	36
Trigoviſta	41	42
Tricola	42	39
Trapolizza *ol.* Megapolis	42	36
Triſtola	43	41
Trait	45	42
Trebigna	37	42
Treich	46	43
Trales *hod.* Tekekui	52	37
Tripolis	52	38
Troy old and new	49	40
Tricca	41	38
Turkmanli	49	42

V.

Valona *ol.* Aulon	38	40
Varilidi*	40	37
Vattica	44	35
Udagrade	39	40
Verzaraz	46	43
Verbino	42	40
Velichi	40	38
Vitrenizza	41	37
Vitolo	43	34
Viſcardi	39	37
Vizmo	44	38
Vitolie	42	41
Vodizza	40	38
Volando	43	40
Volo *ol.* Pagaſa	43	39
Voſtizza *ol.* Ægium and Hyperiſia	42	36
Voorlah	49	38
Urego	39	40
Uranopole	44	40

Y

Yakaria	43	34
Yenikui	45	41
Ynige.	46	41

Z

Zant *ol.* Zacinthus	40	36
Zagura	43	39
Zapanta	41	37
Zarnata	43	35
Zarfrana	49	35
Zea *p.* 40	46	36
Zinara *p.* 24.	49	35
Zupan	37	42
Zyton *ol.* Thebæ Pthiotidis In *September* here is a very great fair eſteemed to be the ſecond fair in all *Turky*; laſteth 10 days. Here are ſeveral great ruins, one ſeems to have been a Temple, built ſquare.	43	38

ERRORS.

PAg. 4. l. 19. for Petmeſh read Beckmez. *p.* 8. line 21. for South Eaſt read South Weſt. *p.* 9. l. 3. for Coſebitre, r. Cullebithra. *p.* 21. l. 3. for an r. and. *p.* 22. l. 3. for Bazo r. Baro. *p.* 26. l. 11. for Moter. Mole. *p.* 42. l. 3. for Cira r. Sira. *p.* 53. l. 7. for North r. South. *p.* 49. l. 20. for Sackes r. Sakiz. *p.* 52. l. 14. for Cornet r. Coronett. *p.* 50. l. 19 for Muſtalook r. Muzdaluk. *p.* 63. l. 7. for Baſha r. Baſhi, *p.* 80. l. 7. for Novo r. Nova.

FINIS.